

Maclean's

AN
INTERVIEW
WITH JEAN CHRETIEN

THE CONSTITUTION DEBATE

UNCERTAIN FUTURES

**FACING
THE PERILS
AFTER
MEECH LAKE**

Prime Minister
Brian Mulroney



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THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE.

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JULY 2, 1995 VOL. 103 NO. 27

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THE CHALLENGE AHEAD



When Premier Clyde Wells adjourned Newfoundland's legislature without voting on the Meech Lake accord, Ottawa declared the accord dead, ending a three-year effort to accommodate Quebec within a new constitutional framework. Ottawa blamed Wells for the failure. Wells blamed Ottawa—and Quebec's Robert Bourassa pledged not to attend future constitutional conferences. — 22

CANADA

TODAY'S MAN

Jean Chrétien swept to an easy landslide victory to become the Liberal Party of Canada's 10th leader. The 56-year-old longtime cabinet minister under Pierre Trudeau told Maclean's that, in the current political climate, he faces "a very big task" in attracting Quebecers to the party. — 12



WORLD

A TOUR IN TRIUMPH



Nelson Mandela paraded endless North Americans, who celebrated the living symbol of resistance to racial injustice. For him, the U.S. journey was also a pilgrimage to a land that had inspired black South Africans with the example of its own overthrow of slavery and its 1960s civil rights victories. — 22



Beyond Meech Lake

When Prime Minister Brian Mulroney addressed the nation on Saturday with the Meech Lake accord in mind, he was as sincere as the grey Ottawa skies. Four hours later, when Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa spoke to the country on TV, he was restrained, but confident and buoyant. The contrast seemed strangely symbolic of the moods of English and French Canada. As the St. Jean Baptiste Day celebrations in Montreal showed, thousands of Quebecers are more certain than ever of their ability to exist and thrive independently of the rest of Canada. Much of English Canada, however, reflected the sentiments that flashed at different times across Mulroney's five-year campaign, resignation and disappointment. And in those profoundly different attitudes lie the seeds of potentially great danger to the nation.

As Bourassa said, Quebec now plans to seize the initiative and define its own future. The rest of Canada may be so disoriented by the whole, un-audited constitutional process that it will simply let that happen, with a growing sense of resignation. Only an unprecedented display of federal leadership that would raise Canadians to a sense of common mission has a chance of offsetting those trends. Unfortunately, not a lot of potential political horses with that kind of strength emerged from the Meech Lake

process—only Ontario's David Peterson and New Brunswick's Frank McKenna emerged with distinction. But only Mulroney has the office from which to launch a national healing process.

The death of Meech need not, in any sense, lead to the inevitable breakup of the country. But it could be the absence of incisive leadership, nationalist Conservative and Liberal MPs from Quebec may leave their parties to sit as Independents in the Commons, while forming a new, independence-oriented party to contest the next election, in 1992 or 1993. At the same time, the Reform Party may take as many as 30 seats away from the Tories in Western Canada. The result could easily be a paralyzed Parliament, where no party had a majority. That would be closer to a Chamber of Regions than a national legislature.

Preserving the nation's integrity will be the biggest challenge of Mulroney's life. There were indications on the weekend that Peterson is prepared to play a central role in reconciling the country, perhaps beginning this week with a meeting with Bourassa. That can only help. But, in the end, there is no escaping the fact that the ultimate responsibility rests with the Prime Minister of all the people. Canadians will settle for nothing less than early—and tangible—signs of success.

Kevin O'Leary

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THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

4) I suggest that the associations mentioned are seeking vengeance rather than justice. Their scriptures make it clear that vengeance belongs to God.

New that Flota's war-crimes trial, which cost the Canadian taxpayer millions of dollars, is over, if the government is determined to continue with its costly investigations into crimes against humanity, is it not time to look into more recent violations of human rights than those committed 45 years ago?

PLAY IT AGAIN, FOTB

Bene to Allan Fotheringham for his exposure on Canada's current constitutional crisis ("More a stage play than a country," *Column*, June 4). To my mind, this was his most insightful and well-written column ever. A post-June 23 review is requested.

MISREPRESENTING WAGES

In the article "Labor's big push" (Business Week, May 25), average wage settlements are shown in the form of two charts. The graphs on these charts are different in scale, but by putting them side by side, it makes it look like the 1988 and 1989 figures are much higher than they really are. We are by no means pro-union, but the truth should not be distorted by the use of inaccurate graphs.

Tiffany Ascher and Douglas Smith
North Vancouver, B.C.

The solving of Third World debt needs more drastic and humane measures than those proposed at the IMF annual meeting ("Giving and taking away," *Business Week* May 31). Among the highlights was the decision to "impose new and tougher sanctions on countries that fail to meet their loan payments." The IMF may not be responsible for all the Third World's troubles, but the program of "structural adjustment" it designs simply succeeds in pushing living standards lower and lower, to the point of survival at the lowest possible level of existence.

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OPENING NOTES

Moosehead battles a boycott, Nelson Mandela's visit nettles the networks, and a Waterloo man reaches for the stars

A ROOM WITH AN INTERVIEW

Nelson Mandela's recent visit to Canada has sparked a war of words between rival television networks Global and the CBC. Interview live with the African National Congress deputy leader was ordered to CBC's *The Journal* and to *Polter* on Sunday, June 17, and to Global on the following Tuesday evening. The interviews were to take place in the hotel where Mandela was staying, and organizers told network officials that if one of the interviews was cancelled, the CBC would win out because of its earlier audience. So, when Mandela did indeed cancel the Sunday interview, Global was dropped and the CBC re-



Mandela 'a case of sour grapes'

scheduled its talk for Tuesday. But, according to insiders, CBC producer Greg Lipman, whose earlier is a close friend of Mandela's, was so confident that all interviews would proceed that he did not take the possibility of booking a hotel room for Tuesday. A staff member at Global reports that Lipman called the rival network and asked for a "bump fever"—he asked the CBC to use Global's room. Global refused, and the CBC had to scramble for another room. Anthony Surman, a senior producer at the CBC, denied that Lipman had phoned. André Burnham "It's a case of sour grapes. We were able to get [the interview] because this program has a reputation. I bet Global barely knows where South Africa is." An indignant Global official, who declined to be named, retorted "It is a classic example of the power and arrogance of *The Journal*." Stay tuned.



Thorwell (left), Gorbachev: many hate and probably general rejection

UNDIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The cancellation of a three-monthly column by Alex Gorbachev, former Canadian ambassador to the United States, is one of the changes made to the recently redesigned *Globe and Mail*. A senior *Globe* reporter, who requested anonymity, said that in the paper, its dangerous "probably caused general rejection." The reporter added, "It looks like he writes it while he's on an airplane." *Globe* editor William Thorwell insisted that the column was cancelled

because "in the context of the redesign, we wanted to use that space for our foreign bureau." Said Gorbachev, who is also publisher of *Sahelnyy Nigil* magazine and chairman of the Canada Council: "I enjoyed it, but it took a lot of time. I have a lot of activities." Added the *Globe* source: "He wears too many hats. *Globe* readers expect a lot of columns—like research." Old saying: "Diplomacy is to do and say the nicest thing in the nicest way."



Gorbachev (left), Bush: untested technology

A chemical conundrum

In their willingness to rid the world of chemical weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have jumped the gun. According to an agreement signed by presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev at the Washington summit in May, the superpowers will destroy most of their chemical arsenals by the year 2000. And because the Soviets do not have the technology to dispose of their weapons, the Americans undertook to help. But Moscow's has learned that the Americans have over-estimated their technology on a large scale. Only small quantities—less than a ton—have been disposed of at eight U.S. sites. Between them, the two nations have stockpiles estimated at 75,000 tons. Already, the Pentagon has rejected a suggestion that the Soviets send their weapons to a site on Johnston Island in the South Pacific. Said Kozlov: "We are frustrated by what is happening, but we are not even consulted." According to a state department official who refused to be named, the United States wants to avoid publicity because it doesn't want to alarm people living near the destruction sites. Said the official: "It is a very, very difficult task and one that, if you screw it up, you get bad effects." An understatement.

New life for a coroner?

A pilot to resurrect Wojcik, the successful 1980s CBC television series, on a TV movie has been put on hold. But not before the network spent an estimated \$1 million on two months of pre-production and two weeks of shooting. And some disgruntled network insiders, who are feeling the pinch of funding cutbacks, have expressed doubt that the movie will ever air. CBC director of communications Thomas Caron insisted that the project is merely "an hiatus" until "script problems are worked out. He also blamed the weather: "We simply ran out of time." Caron, eh?

A BEER STRIKE AND A BOYCOTT

New Scotia's 11-day beer and liquor strike is over, but the odds are still leaning. During the strike, the only source of alcoholic beer for thirty Nova Scotians was the Cold Beer Store in Bertram, which is operated by the family-owned Moosehead Breweries Ltd. Now, Moosehead of the Nova Scotia Government Employees Union is urging its 13,000 members to boycott Moosehead products. The company's general manager, Harold Mackay, says that the boycott is unfair. He said that the store, whose employees are not union members, opened only after reaching up to 1,000 calls a day begging for beer. But Stanhead persevered, declaring, "Great propelled Mackay." The respect in a beer lag reigns on.

A race that is out of this world

To celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission is organizing a race in space for 1992. If all goes as planned, solar sailing vessels from around the world will take off and travel to Mars. And Steve Horowitz, 31, a software engineer from Waterloo, Ont., says that he plans to enter his design, the *Lead Explorer*, alongside the *Vista*, the *Peta* and the *Santa Maria* (named after Columbus's ship) from Britain, the United States and Italy. Horowitz said that rockets will launch the vessels into space, where they will unfold and begin their three-year voyage to the Red Planet. The ships are propelled by the force of sunlight bouncing off their sails. The only catch, other than the threat that nations go to the 12,000 square yards of sail, is



Mars: sunlight bouncing off the sails

the \$25 million Horowitz must raise to finance the expedition. But he said that the cost will be worth it. He added: "This is really very expensive. An entry in the America's Cup sailing race costs about the same." The spirit of discovery lives on.

BUGGING OUT IN THE OPEN

Organizers took bold steps to prevent the Liberal leadership convention in Calgary from becoming a replay of last December's AIP contest, when some candidates wore hidden microphones and cut the *Journal* broadcast their backroom negotiations. This time, Liberal delegates who agreed to be bugged had to wear fluorescent green lapel buttons that pictured a microphone. They also received a warning: "Anyone found wearing such equipment without the identifying button may be subject to removal of credentials." Post control line course a long way.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE SHAH

The oldest son of the late Shah of Iran, who died in 1980, has fallen on hard times. When Reza Pahlavi, 29, tried to start his own business in California, he lost \$1.5 million recently. He found that his father's former business partner, Ahmad Ali Masoudi, had placed a \$1.5-million lien on the property. Now, the house has been taken

off the market, and Pahlavi cannot raise the money to remove the lien. That raised the issue of what happened to the estimated \$25 million the Iranian prince received through his father's will. Azar's lawyers say that Pahlavi has been borrowing large sums of money to pay off his father's debts in Iran as an attempt to organize a coup. In 1987, stock market crash claimed about \$5.7 million. And Pahlavi's expenses are estimated at \$250,000 a month. Substantial trust funds remain intact, but the prince may yet become a pauper.

TODAY'S MAN

NEWLY ELECTED
LIBERAL LEADER
JEAN CHRETIEN
PLEDGES TO UNIFY
HIS PARTY—AND
THE COUNTRY

It was a day that saw a dramatic setback to the nation's capital—and a long-awaited triumph in Calgary. As Prime Minister Brian Mulroney proclaimed the death of the Meech Lake accord in Ottawa, Jean Chretien greeted his victory as the Liberal leadership race with words of praise for the newly defeated. After a better campaign, he mounted a call for party unity, singling out each of his four opponents for praise. And he pledged to work for a healing of tensions in his home province of Quebec. Then, Chretien turned his fire on Mulroney over what he called the Prime Minister's "prisoner-on-parole" approach to the Meech Lake negotiations. To a roar from delegates in Calgary's Saddledome, Chretien declared, "Now is the time to turn off the stove and fire the cook."

With that, the 56-year-old Chretien took his place as the 10th leader in his party's history since Confederation. His first-ballot victory won 2,682 votes—a commanding 57 per cent—more than double that of the second-place finisher, Montreal businessman and son of Paul Martin, who won 1,176 votes. The other candidates were Hamilton MP Sheila Copps, who received 499 votes; Toronto MP and anti-abortion activist Thomas Wappel, with 267 votes; and MP John Manahan, also from Toronto, who trailed with 64 votes.

But despite the large margin of Chretien's victory, he immediately faced a series of daunting political challenges. The most immediate was rebuilding a fragmented and disenchanted party that in the last two elections has lost its traditional power base in Quebec. That problem has been compounded by bitter disagreements among Liberals over the Meech Lake accord. The issue drove a wedge between Chretien—who had stying objectives to parts of the accord—and supporters of Martin and Copps, who strongly favored the agreement. In



Chretien and wife, Alice, after victory: popularity that transcends party lines

the wake of Chretien's win, two Quebec Liberal MPs, Jean Lapierre and Gilles Robitaille, said that they planned to leave Chretien's caucus. But as unapologetic Chretien told Maclean's that, while there will be "room for everybody" in his party, he will make little effort to win back dissidents. Declared Chretien: "We do not want people who aren't comfortable. They will go—and so be it." (page 17)

That tough stance resonated with the public show of unity that the five candidates staged after the announcement of Chretien's victory. The new leader, clearly transfixed by the strains that had surfaced during the campaign, gave a carefully tailored acceptance speech that drew on personal ties with Martin and Copps, his two principal challengers. He remarked that, while he was a student at Laval University, he had attended the 1968 Liberal leadership convention that elected Lester Pearson as leader. But, said Chretien, he personally had supported Paul Martin, a prominent longtime Liberal cabinet minister and the father of his child, Alexander. Indeed, Martin Sr., who celebrated his 87th birthday Saturday, attended the convention. Chretien also made warm references to "my dear friend Sheila Copps," and emphasized his desire to work closely with her in the future.

For his own part, Chretien, who has not had a seat in the Commons since 1986, said that he does not plan to seek election immediately. Instead, he plans to devote his early efforts to party organization and rebuilding support for the party in Quebec. But some time before the next election, due in 1992 or 1993, he is expected to seek a Commons seat in a by-election in a riding near Ottawa, where he now lives. One possible choice is the riding of Gatineau-La Vallée, where Liberal MP Mark Amundson is expected to resign. But Chretien organizers say that he would then return as a candidate in the next general election in his original riding of St-Maurice, which includes his home town of Ste-Anne-de-Sauvigny, Que.

As well, Chretien organizers said that they hope to attract prominent new figures to run for the party. Among them, former Olympic coach Ken Read and Robert Mulcair, now treasurer of the Ontario government and a former leader of that province's Liberal Party. In fact, Chretien organizers say privately that they can be a better communicator with the West. But, meaning added: "What will he say? He will have to say different things [than his predecessors] on three fundamental Liberal policies: free trade, spending and his way of representing us in constitutional situations. And

that's what Chretien will bring us." But Chretien and his aides are clearly placing most of their hopes on the strength of his personal popularity with Canadians. Much of the party's success in building support in coming months will depend upon matching Chretien directly against the Prime Minister, whose popularity is currently at an all-time low in opinion polls. Chretien, who was first elected to the Commons in 1983, sat in the cabinets of three prime ministers and resigned in 1986, is regarded as one of the few politicians whose popularity transcends regional and party lines. In fact, even his opponents concede that he may be able to regain seats in the West, where his anti-separatist stance is admired. Previous



Copps: 'they did not lift a finger to help us'



Martin: pledging to work with the new leader

Maning, leader of the Alberta-based Reform Party, for ex. corp., told Maclean's: "Chretien will be a better communicator with the West. But, meaning added: 'What will he say? He will have to say different things [than his predecessors] on three fundamental Liberal policies: free trade, spending and his way of representing us in constitutional situations. And

National Notes

A BARRIS COMMEMORATION

Former leaders of the Front de libération du Québec announced plans to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the 1974 October Crisis, when then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act in response to the 104 kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner James Cross and Quebec labor Minister Pierre Laporte. Several Quebec politicians, including Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau, condemned the plan.

FREEDOM TO ADVERTISE

In a ruling likely to give many professionals more freedom to promote their services, the Supreme Court of Canada said that advertising regulations set by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario—and, by implication, other professional governing bodies—violated members' rights to freedom of expression.

A TORY SENTENCED

Former Quebec Conservative MP Edward Desautels was fined \$3,000 and placed on a year's probation for misappropriating \$5,483 from the House of Commons office budget and accepting a bribe while in office. Desautels is the third Tory convicted of criminal offences since 1984.

BIASED COMPENSATION

The Commons oversight officer's conclusion recommended that Ottawa compensate 87 Inuit who were relocated from northern Quebec to the High Arctic during the 1960s. The 19 families claim that they were subjected to forced labor, harassment and sexual abuse by RCMP officers. The RCMP is investigating the allegations.

HIGHLY CHARGED

The scope of a political scandal surrounding the activities of a former headliner for the Ontario Liberal party expanded as election finance officials charged the party chairman and two of its former senior officers with violating the province's election spending laws. Nine individuals now face a total of 77 charges.

APPEALING A RULING

Federal Justice Minister Kim Campbell said that Ottawa will appeal a B.C. Court of Appeal ruling that the federal government cannot arbitrarily cut transfer payments to the provinces. That payment had come in response to a court challenge by British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario against Ottawa's Feb. 30 budget, which limited increases in Canada Assistance Payments to the country's three wealthiest provinces.

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THINKING BEYOND TODAY

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Chrétien looks ahead

The new leader reflects on the future

Despite his easy first-ballot victory, newly elected Liberal leader Jean Chrétien faces major tasks in trying to bring unity to his party and rebuild support for liberalism in Quebec. Chrétien discussed these and other issues during an interview with Maclean's in Calgary on Saturday.

Maclean's: At the leadership convention six years ago, you asked the president of the Liberal party why he was in the hearts of the party, although you were second to John Turner at the ballot box. This time, you are first. How do you feel now?

Chrétien: I am happy with the result. We worked hard. I am happy to come back. I am not that I did not enjoy private life. To come back to public life was difficult for my family. But they accepted, at the beginning with some reluctance. But after I was in, they were part of the team.

Maclean's: Did you ever believe that you would be able to return?

Chrétien: When I ran in 1984, I was a long shot. I had no chance. I thought that Liberals and Liberal leaders tried to stay in power for a long time. So I did not expect that I would have a chance to come back. Now I am back, but the task is difficult.

Maclean's: There obviously is some very serious bitterness in the party. What are you going to do to bring people back together?

Chrétien: There might be a couple of persons who will claim that they are completely uncomfortable with me. They will go—and so be it. It is better to keep only people who are comfortable than to force anybody. We are in a new society. I wish everybody would stay on board. But if they don't, I will live with it, and we will find candidates for the Liberal party in these things next time. But there is room for everybody.

Maclean's: What about the dilemma of Mr. O'Brien? He has to leave the party as a result of your victory?

Chrétien: That's his choice. He was a bit disappointed that my resignation was the start in his riding life should have considered

that an accident. But if he is gone, he's gone. I am sorry. But we do not want people who are not comfortable.

Maclean's: How important is it to bring new Quebecers into the party?

Chrétien: That will be a very big task. At this moment, there is no real chance in Quebec. Everybody seems to be hanging in favor of only one option. The pressure is on everybody. The media are preaching more than reporting most of the time. When you hear a reporter in Quebec, he talks, "Lac Meach, Lac Meach, Lac Meach."

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lection. The Chrétien report was the first time that every party agreed. The Prime Minister just agreed it. Maclean's: That left you in a bad position. Chrétien: Yes, but I'm used to being in hot water. Chrétien used to say "I believe in getting into hot water. I think it keeps you clean."

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Chrétien: 'There is room for everybody' in the Liberal party

CHRÉTIEN

Maclean's: A majority of Quebecers, even if they don't vote for the Liberal party, are in a bad position. Chrétien: Yes, but I'm used to being in hot water. Chrétien used to say "I believe in getting into hot water. I think it keeps you clean."

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committee led by Tony *Mr* Jean Charest worked to break the constitutional impasse, the Prime Minister's chief of staff, Stanley Burn, contacted Montreal lawyer Eric Malinoff. Charest's constitutional adviser, in search of Charest's views. Later, during the tense negotiations between Mulroney and the premiers in Ottawa last month, Goldensberg and Charest campaign chairman John Rae met with Mulroney's top officials for private briefings.

That acknowledgment of Charest's political weight was a testament to the success of a campaign that, in many respects, really started six years ago. It began, in fact, on June 16, 1984—the day that Charest's promise led for the Liberal leadership resulted in a loss to John Turner. Moments after announcing that result, then-party president Jean Charest called the defeated and weary second-place finisher to the stage of the Civic Arena in Ottawa and drew him down when he described Charest as "the man who came second in our vote, but first in our hearts." Despite his occasional, over-the-top worded remarks that he still desired the leadership, Charest kept in touch with the closely knit nucleus of key aides who had deserted his first campaign. That nucleus consisted even after he resigned from the Commons in 1984 after 33 years, 16 of them in senior cabinet positions.

Charest accepted a position with Lang, Michener, working in Ottawa and Montreal. But he stayed in constant touch with his key



Goldensberg: trying to act responsibly

supporters. Among them: Rae, the stalwart and astute vice-president of Montreal-based Power Corp.; Goldensberg, a former executive assistant to Charest and one of his closest confidants; David and Penny Callenette, political organizers in charge of delegate selection and convention strategy; Ottawa lawyer Allan Lefsky; and former Liberal cabinet minister Michael Sharp. The Charest legion called themselves the Club of 494—a sly reference to the self-described Club of 195 parliamentarians who stood by Turner when he lost his first leadership bid to Pierre Trudeau in 1968 and to the

margins of 494 votes by which Turner defeated Charest 18 years later.

Unlike Turner, however, Charest never allowed himself to drop from public view. Instead, he supplemented his low income with \$5,000 weekly speaking engagements. By August, 1989, six months before he officially entered the race, Charest's campaign was a high gear. Two paid organizers quickly opened a Toronto office, decorated with Election Canada ruling signs and news clippings but devoted to grow within three months to a computer-equipped headquarters for a full-time staff of seven. In Ottawa, Charest headquarters opened a campaign bank account. One of the first expenses: travel subsidies for many of the 75 influential party members who flew to the capital from across Canada for a two-day campaign strategy meeting at a prince club, capped by a cocktail party in the backyard of Charest's bungalow off the Ottawa Canal. From his base in Montreal, meanwhile, Rae contacted pledges for contributions for the \$1.7 million that the campaign was permitted to spend under party rules. And Goldensberg "Our intent was to have a full organization in place before the January announcement."

Little was left to chance. A travel itinerary featured the choice of media attention before his campaign was officially launched by having Charest spend only three days a week on the road until Christmas. An important speech outlining Charest's opposition to the Meech Lake accord underwent 15 drafts and was

modified by 25 people—including Sharp—over 14 weeks before it was finally delivered at the University of Ottawa law school on Jan. 16.

Despite their generations, the early supporters in the campaign proved inviolable: Ontario's Liberals were the first to choose delegates. And in three of the first four Toronto-area ridings to select their representatives, most Martin except the 18-person slate. But the setback was brief. Within days, bolstered by a fresh infusion of funds from Charest's well-funded campaign war chest, the next day's Ontario organization regrouped. Re-elected Toronto campaigner Roy Mac "A lot of us hunkered down after we realized that we got our ass kicked out there." From that point on, a riding after riding, Charest's well-organized troops swept up every delegate selected to vote in Calgary. Only in a handful of ridings was Charest's dispassionate candidacy challenged by other candidates.

Indeed, Charest gleefully identified from the members of his loyal opposition—and the absence from the field of any rivals approaching his own political stature. For his part, Martin clearly dominated most Canadians' perceptions of the leadership contest. For his part, Martin, a Montrealer and well-known shipping executive, patently has begun as among a strong field of candidates for the race, winning their supporters over during the believing of the convention. But, with the exception of popular Hamilton MP Brian Goggin, those candidates did not materialize. Declared Martin's campaign



Robinson: "We were outmanned"

manager Michael Robinson: "We tried to last our campaign on the solid framework of policy. But no one was listening."

Instead, by April, with Martin's campaign being to generate excitement, it was running out of money. It closed its Newfoundland office, volunteers in Ontario declined money to work on an expected provincial election, and Martin confided to Maclean's that he was spending his own money in the campaign. Convinced Robinson "We were outmanned."

In the end, even Charest's endorsement towards the federal government's attempts to

salvo the Meech Lake accord played in his favor. Outside Quebec, Charest's early opposition to the constitutional agreement was largely popular. "Meech Lake was a lightning rod in Ontario," said York West MP and Charest loyalist Sergio Marchi. "It was more than a policy position. There was a Quebecer saying 'Yes, there have to be changes to the accord.' That brought a lot of respect." Inside Quebec, meanwhile, even though polls showed that Charest's stand on the accord was out of step with most voters, his superior organization still delivered the lion's share of the province's 1,200 delegate positions to his camp.

Not even his last-minute dabbling over whether to speak out during the accord's final days appears to have damaged Charest's appeal. Indeed, after he sought the advice of five Liberal MPs from Newfoundland, one commented: "He made us feel as though our input was treated to be dismissed. Perhaps it was and perhaps it wasn't. But the fact we were asked was refreshing."

Many other Liberals plainly shared that favorable view of Charest's cautious approach to hard issues. Still, with the campaign now behind him, and the task of winning and deflating the dominance of a divided party ahead of him, Charest is likely to find that leadership contest always be mirrored through analogy—however refreshingly buttressed by confidence.

CHRIES WOOD with PAUL KADIELA in Calgary and E. KATE POLSON in Ottawa

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UNCERTAIN FUTURES

**THE TASK WILL BE
TO COME UP WITH A
NEW VISION OF
A CANADA CAPABLE
OF SURVIVING**

For three years, supporters of the Meech Lake constitutional accord predicted that if the agreement fell apart, the future of Canada itself would begin to unravel. Their opponents, equally facetiously insisted that rejection of Meech Lake would cause the setbacks. Now, the debate will be put to the test. Although the final chapter may not be written for many years, it is clear that the death of the agreement last week left the country at a critical turning point. It is uncertain what direction the nation will take in the months ahead, and it is equally unclear whether the leaders who devised, debated and ultimately killed the accord will find the courage and vision to forge a new national consensus.

The immediate prospects did not appear encouraging. The accord signed on Saturday—sanctioned in two provinces—after a flurry of increasingly desperate last-minute attempts to save it. But, in the end, succeeded mainly in fueling resentment in the provinces that had opposed Meech Lake. And far from attempting to dispel the deep-seated mood of bitterness and division that accompanied its demise, many of those who spoke out afterward seemed concerned more with assigning blame for its failure than with renewing the search for constitutional reform ground.

Quebec's minister for federal-provincial relations, Senator Lowell Murray, was the first to pronounce the accord dead, at a Friday evening news conference. He immediately blamed Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells, who had just denounced the province's house of assembly without a promised last-minute vote on the



Harper and others demonstrate a plan to kill Meech Lake



Murray with Wells in Newfoundland house of assembly: 'a time to heal, to reach out to fellow Canadians'

accord. Declared Murray: "The decision of Mr. Wells not to have a vote killed the last hope of the Meech Lake accord." But, as St. John's, Wells pointed the finger squarely at Murray and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, whom he accused of earlier trying to pressure Newfoundland into ratifying the accord. "That is the fault inauguration," a defiant Wells told the assembly. "We are not prepared to be manipulated any longer."

Cooling off: Amid the angry recriminations, there were widespread appeals for calm. In a warden, 13-minute television speech on Saturday, Mulroney, sounding exhausted and dejected, said that he was "deeply disappointed" by the failure of his three-year effort to secure Quebec's willing participation in the Constitution. He added: "Today is not the day to embark on new constitutional negotiations. It is a time to heal wounds, to reach out to fellow Canadians." Although he has warned for months that the country might not survive without Meech Lake, the Prime Minister urged Canadians not to despair about the future of Confederation. "Canadians have always overcome challenges in our unity and we shall do so again," he said. In Manitoba, where the accord also remained unratified, Premier Gary Filmon declared: "We need time now to lay the wounds, rebuild the trust. Let us have a cooling-off period."

In Quebec, however, nationalist sentiment was clearly on the rise. Moments after Murray conceded the accord's demise, Premier Robert Bourassa asserted that the province would not abandon its quest for self-determination. "English Canada must understand very clearly that no matter what, in said or done, Quebec is today, and always will be, a distinct society capable of ensuring its own destiny and its own

Murray: blaming Wells for the failure



development," the premier said in a five-minute speech to the national assembly.

A day later, Bourassa declared that Quebec will not return to the constitutional negotiating table with the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces, and will boycott a federal-provincial conference planned for Winnipeg in August. Added Bourassa: "The promise of constitutional reform in Canada has been discredited." In future, he said, Quebec would discuss constitutional issues only in two-way talks with the federal government alone. He added that Quebec will be seeking "concrete results" from Ottawa in the form of greater powers over immigration, manpower training and communications.

Phantom: In fact, even before Meech Lake expired, Bourassa's provincial Liberal party was already contemplating loosening Quebec's ties to the rest of the country. Last February, the party set up a 17-member committee to study the options available to the province if Meech Lake died—including some form of sovereignty-association with the rest of the country. At the time, many opponents of the accord dismissed the initiative as part of a strategy to increase the psychological pressure on English Canada to ratify the agreement. But with Meech dead, the committee—which reports next February—will now play a pivotal role in defining Quebec's relationship with



Peterson addressing the assembly; four First Ministers appealed for arbitration

RUNNING OUT OF PATIENCE

CLYDE WELLS HALTS THE DEBATE

In the ancient language of lawmaking, it was simply "Morris Thorne," turned in the Newfoundland house of assembly's June 26 order paper. But its meaning was indeed its importance. Under Morris Thorne, the province's MHA were to vote on reviving Newfoundland's earlier endorsement of the Meech Lake accord. For several days, MHA had considered their consciences over whether they should vote for or against the accord. In the end, through the painful acoustically aided fight with Genuis over the Meech Lake accord. Elected leader of the Newfoundland Liberals in June, 1987, Wells led his party to victory in the provincial election of April, 1989, that ousted the provincial Conservatives. Already a convinced opponent of the

Morris's proposal to seek an extension of the accord's deadline in order to give Manitoba time to hold public hearings on Meech Lake—but only if Newfoundland satisfied the deal first. Calling the federal pressure on his province "the final manipulation," Wells adjourned the legislative debate without a vote on Meech Lake—ending any hope that his province would ratify the accord by the deadline.

For the 33-year-old Wells, last week's creation marked the close to a long and unsuccessful fight with Genuis over the Meech Lake accord. Elected leader of the Newfoundland Liberals in June, 1987, Wells led his party to victory in the provincial election of April, 1989, that ousted the provincial Conservatives. Already a convinced opponent of the

accord, he began calling for amendments, while attempting to reveal Newfoundland's misgivings of Meech Lake by former Conservative premier Brian Peckford. Last April, frustrated by what he saw as Ottawa's failure to address his province's concerns, Wells followed through on his threat, drawing five key politicians in both Quebec and Ottawa. Then Conservative Minister Lucien Bouchard, who later quit the federal Tories over the possibility of amendments to Meech Lake, revealed publicly that Canada could be faced with choosing between Quebec and Newfoundland. Similar tensions surfaced again last week when Ontario Tory ex-Deputy Premier, chairman of the Commons Sense committee, and of Newfoundland that "I sometimes feel we would be better off if we tossed it out to sea and sank it."

Pressure: Although Bouchard later apologized to Wells, the incident increased the acrimony—and different Wells's resistance in the legislature the government ruled that Ottawa had attempted to force Newfoundland to vote on the accord against its conscience, or "risk having somebody like Don Boudreau say, 'You're 2.2 per cent of the population, you shouldn't be ignored, we should get rid of you.' That sort of pressure, Wells said, was unacceptable. And it was also unacceptable, he added, for Murray (ex). It was a depiction of Newfoundland. We can find a solution to the problem in Manitoba, but Newfoundland can't do the whole thing." Declared Wells to Ottawa: "You're prepared to give the name to Manitoba. Give Newfoundland the same as well. Give the rest of the country time."

But, for the Meech Lake accord, time had run out. And it was clear that, in Newfoundland, the impassioned two-week, provincewide debate leading up to last Friday's adjournment had forced ordinary Newfoundlanders to examine their relationship with the rest of Canada in a way that had not been seen since the revolution in 1948. Once again, families were divided and neighbors pined against each other. "Sporadic the house on Wednesday, Deputy Minister Rex Gibson, for sure, blocked the province's 'gut-wrenching criticism,'" added Gibson, his voice choked with emotion. "It has been like sitting by a bedside waiting for someone to die."

The agonizing process had been set in motion by Wells's statement that Newfoundlanders have a chance to express their views on the acceptability of the accord. Wells had wanted a preliminary referendum; but, because there was little time before the June 23 deadline, he chose instead to call a vote in the assembly, allowing members to follow their own consciences rather than party lines. Then, the 52-vote count rose from June 13 to allow MHA to decide with their constituents. After receiving public opinion through public meetings, door-to-door interviews and telephone polls, the Liberal government's position Tories and the two independent in the legislature reported back to the house last week, with many of them saying that there was widespread opposition to the ac-

cord among ordinary Newfoundlanders.

But the battle for the support of the MHA was just beginning. Claiming that the economy would suffer if Meech Lake failed, Newfoundland business and labor leaders lobbied the politicians to support the accord. Then, the Prime Minister and three prominent former premiers—Stewart's former Premier, Brian Peckford, and the former Premier, Frank McKenna and David Peterson of Ontario—made unprecedented speeches in the house, pleading for the accord's swift passage.

At the same time, editorialists of major Newfoundland newspapers, other opinion leaders and special interest groups thundered against the accord—and the cabinet efforts being made to sway the Newfoundland legis-

lature in the early aftermath of a region.

For his part, International Trade Minister Jean Charest, the province's representative in the federal cabinet, said that the long-awaited, multi-billion-dollar Fisheries offshore of project might be further delayed if the country were in the grip of renewed constitutional debate. In a letter to the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, Charest warned that "instability will undermine business confidence and investment in Canada." And in his 50-minute address to the Newfoundland assembly on Thursday, May 20, he clearly pointed out the MHA as hard as he thought was prudent. He said that rejection would paralyze the constitutional process, discourage foreign investment and encourage the forces of separatism in Quebec.



Wells: angry condemnation of the federal government's "final manipulation"

tion's opinions. Said Arthur Reid, Liberal MP for the district of Carleton Place: "There's no pressure on us now than there has been in a very long time."

Paradox: That pressure was partly derived at a handful of Liberals whose commitment to Wells's anti-Meech stand appeared uncertain. But, in large measure, it was also simply directed at the premier himself. In an open letter to Wells, Richard Cuthbert, the leader of the 56,000-member Progressive, Free & Allied Workers Union, said that "the failure of Meech Lake will unleash forces which will consume the energy of our country, the economic consequences of which will be devastating for Newfoundland." In another letter to Wells, Victor Young, chairman of Fisheries Products International, the province's largest fish company, warned, "Newfoundland will never be forgiven

The Prime Minister added that a Meech Lake failure would lead inevitably to another referendum on Quebec independence. In that event, he added, "One thought is going to go through your minds. That thought will be, as you're looking at your kids, 'Do you mean we could have created all of this for Meech Lake?' If that's right over control, I can tell you that the terms of Meech Lake are going to look very, very reasonable indeed." That message was clearly aimed at Wells as much as at other Newfoundlanders.

But the premier also received a great deal of support—especially as his home riding of Bay of Islands, which lies on the province's western coast just west of the city of Corner Brook, where he had practiced law until 1965. When he returned there after the Ottawa meetings it was to a hero's welcome. During one session

with about 100 constituents, Wells received two standing ovations and followed praise from each of the 13 speakers who took the floor. Indeed, only two expressions of dissent about the possible leadership of Canada, while the real firmly supported Wells's stand against the accord. Named one speaker, who identified himself as a former resident of Ontario: "Unless we stand up to Mulroney and his gang, I don't think we're going to be able to look at ourselves in the mirror."

Support: That support was all the more remarkable in light of the fact that the ex-elite Wells, who once urged constitutional law for the Trudeau government, appeared slightly off color in the largely working-class riding of Bay of Islands' economic base consists largely

of fishing and the lesser industry, and as a former employee at Wells's law office noted: "You couldn't get a more opposite kind of people together than the people of Bay of Islands and Clyde Wells." But the premier's family is well-known in the region—largely because Wells's father, Ralph, served as a retired foreman in the area for much of his working life. Hebert Carpenter, Mrs. Wheeler, 54, out of Wells's constituents, noted that the premier "understands our problems because he grew up around here." He added that he has respect for Wells because of the premier's work habits. Twenty years ago, he said, he hired Wells to do some legal work for him and he was pleased with the results. Nor Wheeler, "It's one of those fellows who will work right through. He doesn't stop for lunch."

Despite the outpouring of support for Wells, Newfoundlanders reported last week to have decidedly mixed feelings about the accord. Commissioned by a public opinion poll conducted by Crisler and conducted last Thursday night among 446 respondents by Newfoundlanders, 47 per cent said that their province should join Meech Lake while 37 per cent said that they were against it. Liberal MHA, on the other hand, maintained that the overwhelming support of their constituents had urged them to reject the accord. But as a debate in the legislature, granted in a hall, the same never comes to a vote. And at least some Newfoundlanders said that they were worried about the possible consequences. Mated Boyce Taylor, co-owner of a fish plant in Wells's riding: "Much uncertainty for the country is a big part of it."

Wells himself had acknowledged these concerns. As he told his constituents, "I cannot stand before you and say there is no possibility that we will adversely affect Canada if we do not pass the accord." But those concerns were clearly overshadowed last week by the fact that, for the premier, patience with Ottawa had finally run out.

GLENN ALLEN is in St. John's

DRUMBEATS OF ANGER

NATIVES RALLY AGAINST THE ACCORD

A newspaper cartoon passed to a wall in the four-story office of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs in downtown Winnipeg last week showed Sir M.A. Bessie Harper firing an arrow into a rubber ducky afloat on Meach Lake. Above the ducky were Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa and Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon. Underneath the cartoon, someone had added the caption "The ducky have to go down with the ship." The cartoon provided a note of irony in what was otherwise a deadly earnest campaign by Manitoba's native leaders to sink the Meach Lake accord and to force aboriginal concerns to the top of the national agenda. And by week's end, it had become clear that the efforts by Harper, Manitoba's late Indian M.A. to block passage of the accord in the provincial legislature had become the pivotal goal for decades, if not centuries, of native resistance. Declared Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs leader Phil Fontaine, "Harper reminds the collective will of the Indian peoples of Manitoba and Canada, and their pain and disappointment over the deliberate treatment they have received from this nation."

For while most natives living in poverty after more than a century during which successive federal governments tried first to conquer, then assimilate and finally accommodate native people, their leaders' profound resentment added fuel to that work's battle in Manitoba. Their determination that stand against Meach Lake reflected their bitterness over the accord's accommodation of Quebec's constitutional demands at the same time in repeated attempts over several decades to codify native rights in the Constitution had been frustrated.

But, above all, the showdown in Manitoba centered on the natives' claim that they have been denied respect for far too long. Said John Anusavice, president of the 30,000-member Anti-Tipstaff of Canada: "Many claim that Quebec has been brutalized. They have not begun to understand the meaning of the word 'We have had to live with it for 300 years.'"

For many native leaders, the timing of the



Winnipeg demonstrating charges of constitutional betrayal

Meach Lake accord represented not just humiliation, but outright betrayal. Canada's 11 First Ministers agreed the deal on April 30, 1987—only five weeks after the fourth First Ministers' conference held in the 1980s to attempt to define native constitutional rights accorded in 1987. They agree was farmed by the second staff, which recognized Quebec as a "distinct society" and declared that francophone

people centered in Quebec and anglophones at the rest of the country were "Indianized" in Canada.

That, native leaders said, made no allowance for the unique place of aboriginal peoples in Canada's history. Observed Georges Erasmus, observed chief of the Assembly of First Nations: "The distinct society perpetuates a reality: Canada was not born when the English and French cultures joined. It was born when the treaties were signed with the First Nations. We allowed people from Europe to come here and settle peacefully."

Most native leaders across the country have definite proposals for the kind of accord that should replace Meach Lake. Among their demands: constitutional recognition of natives as a distinct society as their own right and principles that native groups will be represented at all federal Minister meetings affecting native issues. "We can live with the Constitution without Meach Lake," said Erasmus. "It only worsens things for us."

Meach, indeed, some native leaders said they feared that the Meach Lake accord's distinct society clause and the right conferred on Quebec to "reserve and protect" that status might be used in the future to override their own rights at that province. But other analysts noted that the accord's overall silence on native rights only contained a tired caveat: "throughout Canada."

Anthony Blak, a professor of native American studies at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta, recalled that aboriginal people insisted only a single clause in the 1987 First Nations Act, stating that they "and lands reserved for them—fell under the authority of Parliament. Added Blak: "The right there, the Indians are like the poor office or fish. They are in an area to be governed—not

people with interests and opinions and language and culture to preserve and protect."

That approach increased the history of aboriginal complaints. During the past century, many Indians were uprooted from their traditional lands and settled on reserves. Registered as status Indians under the Indian Act, first passed in 1876, they were entitled to legal benefits such as free education and, later, exemption from most taxes. The needs of non-status Indians, most of whom were left to whatever provincial government eventually designed to introduce. But even status Indians were treated as less than full citizens—the right to vote in federal elections was not extended to all natives until 1960. Meanwhile, the government attempted to encourage native assimilation. The 1976 Indian Act, for one, stated that if an Indian could prove himself "civilized," he could move off the reserve and apply for full citizenship.

But, for the most part, natives assumed the pressure from Ottawa to adapt to white culture. By the 1960s, the social ferment of that decade led to a new solidarity among Canada's native leaders. That solidarity increased in 1968, when Jean Chrétien, then Liberal minister of Indian affairs and northern development, issued his white paper on government policy towards Indians. It proposed dismantling the Indian Act, transferring responsibility for natives from the federal government to the provinces and creating Indian status—a suggestion that many native groups decried as the latest attempt at assimilation. Although the government never introduced the proposals, the legislative Indian status—a suggestion that many native groups decried as the latest attempt at assimilation. Although the government never introduced the proposals, the legislative Indian status—a suggestion that many native groups decried as the latest attempt at assimilation. Although the government never introduced the proposals, the legislative Indian status—a suggestion that many native groups decried as the latest attempt at assimilation.

Thus, in the late 1970s, when the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau launched its drive to patriate the Canadian Constitution, native groups pressed to have their rights enshrined—including the right to self-government. At first, their efforts appeared successful. The patriation package unveiled in January, 1981, "recognized and affirmed" native rights. But then the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in September, 1981, that Trudeau's 1981 "substantial measures" of provincial support for the package in the life-time dealing that led to it gave provinces too much say in the process.

By the late 1980s, the pressure, wary of the people who opposed the Constitution to Canada. Some observers said that native leaders saw the willingness of Canadian politicians to address their concerns have proven to be addressed. Between 1983 and 1987, the First Nations held four conferences with the major native organizations. But repeated attempts to extend the principle of aboriginal self-government in the Constitution ended in failure—

that the native claim might be used to challenge provincial control over land and resources, convinced Ottawa simply to delete it.

Native leaders denounced that action as a betrayal. The First Nations later agreed to amend a compromise clause stating that "existing" native rights were recognized—leaving it to the future governments to define those rights. Unsurprisingly, native leaders took the case directly to the British Parliament. They requested their special relationship with the Crown—dating back to a royal proclamation of 1763 that gave the imperial government the sole right to reach treaties with Indians in exchange for their lands—and argued that Canada's First Ministers could not be trusted to look after their interests. Many Britishers responded sympathetically. But, in the end, they followed Trudeau's advice to "hold their

in part because some premiers objected that the concept was too vague and undefined. Still, during the 1980s, some native leaders continued to hope that their concerns could be addressed. But when the 11 First Ministers met in Ottawa for their "second week" of meetings early in June, their final agreement integrated all such matters in a "single package" of 11 items. Native leaders said they had again been betrayed—and shifted the battle back to Manitoba.

Reason: To some observers, it seemed fitting that the fight for constitutional recognition of native rights would end up in Manitoba—which joined Confederation in 1870 after the Meach Lake accord, some native leaders continued to hope that their concerns could be addressed. But when the 11 First Ministers met in Ottawa for their "second week" of meetings early in June, their final agreement integrated all such matters in a "single package" of 11 items. Native leaders said they had again been betrayed—and shifted the battle back to Manitoba.

At the same time, Manitoba provides a clear indication of the economic and social ills that plague Canada's natives. According to statistics compiled by the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, 86 per cent of the 75,000 Indians that the assembly represents receive social assistance. Two-thirds of those over the age of 15 have an annual income of less than \$5,000. Although Indians make up only about 1 per cent of Manitoba's population, they account for 32 per cent of the inmates in its federal penitentiaries. They are also three times more likely than non-natives to commit suicide.

That statistics help to explain, in part, why Manitoba's chiefs said that they had nothing to lose if the Meach Lake accord failed. Observed Fontaine: "What could be more disastrous for us than the condition on reserves as they are today—Meach Lake or no Meach Lake?" In that light, last week's native opposition to the Meach Lake accord was more than just a demand for a foothold in the country's Constitution. It was also a plea and a resounding cry of frustration and rage.

BRIAN BEEHMAN with JIMMY WILSON in Winnipeg and DAN BURKE in Ottawa



Dwelling in northern Quebec: impotence over lack of progress

some" and accept the Constitution to Canada. Some observers said that native leaders saw the willingness of Canadian politicians to address their concerns have proven to be addressed. Between 1983 and 1987, the First Nations held four conferences with the major native organizations. But repeated attempts to extend the principle of aboriginal self-government in the Constitution ended in failure—

THE COST OF UNCERTAINTY

THE FAILURE MAY HURT THE ECONOMY

Toronto lawyer Michael Robinson, the price that Canadians may pay for the failure of the Meach Lake accord is already apparent. As a Toronto-based partner of the legal firm of Fasken Martineau, Robinson specializes in advising large international investors. Recently, one of them told Robinson that he had \$2 billion in U.S. currency and wanted to invest in Toronto real estate. But, according to Robinson, after taking Canada's unresolved constitutional is-

suues by Ottawa to raise the rates of interest it pays on the money it must borrow in order to finance its budget deficit. Further constitutional turmoil, and accountants' law, which could result in less investment in new plants and equipment, lost job opportunities and even higher borrowing costs. Said John Proulx, general manager of Winnipeg-based Federal Industries Ltd., one of Canada's largest industrial conglomerates: "You just can't imagine a worse time to have a major constitutional dispute."

responded to each new development in the accord's protracted demise with waves of buying and selling that drove the Canadian dollar's value first up, then down. On Friday, news that the accord's demise might be extended sent the dollar up nearly half a cent against U.S. currency. But as the day wore on and the accord's fate became uncertain, values plunged again. The dollar ended the day at 84.85 cents, down from 85.03 cents on Thursday. Commented George Sola, chief economist at Montreal Trust: "It's hard for foreigners to understand how we can be ripping ourselves apart. That will be reflected in the marketplace."

Decline But the likely effects of the political uncertainty surrounding the failure of the accord could very quickly hurt ordinary Canadians as well. One possible consequence: higher costs for personal loans and mortgages. Brian Stock, president and chief executive officer of Toronto-based Meach: Thomas Deacon Inc., for one, predicts that further sell-offs at the Canadian dollar would drive its value even lower. In order to insure that decline, he said, the Bank of Canada would be forced to raise interest rates—a step that would quickly be reflected in consumer loan costs. Said Stock: "We could be living five to seven years of very high interest rates, at a huge cost to us."

But analysts said it was likely that the dollar's decline on international markets would continue despite efforts to support the currency. Indeed, last week, one Canadian bank, the Imperial Bank of Commerce, began offering its more sophisticated investors a new financial product. But, in effect, allowed them to gamble on the possibility that the dollar will fall below 77 cents in the coming months. If that happens, Canadians will have to pay more for imports ranging from Japanese-made cars to U.S.-grown fruits and vegetables.

At the same time, the accord's failure may lead some companies to delay new job-creating investments. For his part, Pierre Pettigrew, a

Montreal-based vice-president at Sanson, Belin/Deloitte and Touche International, a chartered accounting and consulting firm, said that some Canadian companies have already postponed spending money to plant expansions because of the political and economic uncertainty. Added Pettigrew: "There are a lot of Canadian businessmen who are keeping their bets right now." Still, it will likely take several months for Canadians of all occupations to assess the economic cost of constitutional deadlock.

D'ARCY HENDERSON WITH MICHAEL MARRISON
in Toronto



Houses for sale in Toronto are anticipating continuing high costs for mortgages and other issues.

prise into consideration, the investor began shopping in the United States. As the Meach Lake accord approached its demise last week, it was a response that many business executives regarded as having. Indeed, some economic observers were predicting that a prolonged constitutional impasse could push the already weak Canadian economy into a recession.

Turnback The constitutional crisis has struck at a time when, according to many of the main indicators, the national economy was already slowing down after eight years of counterproductive growth. At the same time, interest rates have hit an eight-year high, a result of the Bank of Canada's anti-inflation drive and recent de-

There were disasters who contended instead that the potential economic impact of the collapse of Meach Lake has been overstated. Carl Bege, chief economist at the Toronto-based brokerage firm McLean, McCurdy Ltd., for one, noted that most Canadian day-to-day work life and purchases would not be affected—at least immediately—by Meach Lake's collapse. Declared Bege: "The 30th of June and the death of Meach Lake is not the end of the world. It is not a drop-dead date." But it was clear that the accord's death has created an unpredictable factor in the calculations of foreign investors. That became evident last week, as foreign exchange orders



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ALTER EGO

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PEOPLE

A STREET KID GOES STRAIGHT

Last year, when she was 18, Evelyn Lau published the best-selling book *Rainwater: Diary of a Street Kid*, which chronicled her two years living on the streets of Vancouver. In part as a protest, this week, Lau will be the youngest writer ever to receive the Canadian Authors Association award for the most promising writer under 30. Lau has also just released a book of poetry, *You Are Not Who You Claim*. Said Lau: "Most of these poems don't deal with the street. That part of my life is over." She added, "Mew, I miss when I read *Rainwater*."

Super-seller

Bruce, Superman and Dick Tracy have become comic stars, but the reigning king of comic-book superheroes is still Spider-Man. New York City-based Marvel Comics recently released the debut issue of a new *Spider-Man* comic written and drawn by Canadian artist Todd McFarlane. *Spider-Man*, based on the character created in 1962 by legendary comic-book artist Stan Lee and Steve Ditko, sold two million copies before it was published—a record for adventure comic-book sales. "This thing was right," said McFarlane, a 23-year-old Calgary native who was last year's *Comics Buyers' Guide* awards for favorite artist and favorite comic artist. He added: "Readers really follow the creators. Also, kids who collect often speculate and buy several of the first issue." Said a Marvel spokesman: "*Spider-Man* is breaking records set in the golden age of comics, when a copy cost a dime. We are watching history being made."



McFarlane, comic-book history

BOUNCING BLONDE

Bungee jumping, plummeting from great heights while the participant's ankles are attached to a tower by elasticated ropes called bungee cords, is as popular in Australia and New Zealand as hang gliding is in North America. Kiwi actress and singer Deborah Harry tried the daredevil feat while she was on tour in New Zealand recently to promote her new album, *Del*. *Del* (which is *delicious*, not her latest comic, *Tales from the Darkside*). But she did it with a twist. Harry, who has appeared in *Playboy* magazine, made the jump twice. The 44-year-old star dove a dizzying 148 feet. Said Harry about her hair-braided stunt: "It's a hell of a way to see *Acidland*. And a hell of a way to keep from 'singing.' The former lead singer of the rock group *Blondie*, who plans to begin a four-city Canadian tour next month added, "I wanted to give my road crew a bonus. I would have taken my shorts off, too, if my ankles hadn't been tied."

Merry: a topical bonus for the road crew



Stone: 'Inevitable as a rival'

STRONG-ARMED STAR

American actress Sharon Stone says that she worked out "three hours a day, five days a week for two months" to prepare for her role opposite Arnold Schwarzenegger in the recently released movie *Total Recall*. Now, she says that she has dropped her aerobic routine and wears "a deaker look" for her part in the upcoming movie *Where Sleeping Dogs Lie*. Said Stone, 33: "I was going to work with a former Mr. Olympia, so I wanted to be believable as a rival." She added: "Arnold had to break me out, but I didn't feel overpowered at all. Arnold is really a nice, gentle person."

Rock 'n' roll providence

Vancouver rocker Colin James says that he was barely when he approached Bonnie Raitt to sing on his new album, *Sudden Storm*. Raitt, 40, swept this year's Grammy and is in constant demand, but last year, said James, "I just called her up and she agreed." James, 25, who has also shared the stage with such legends as *Rolling Stone* Keith Richards, added: "Things like this keep coming through for me. It's all in the hands of the gods."





WORLD

A TOUR IN TRIUMPH

Shortly after dawn, the crowds had begun to gather on Fulton Street, in the heart of Brooklyn's celebrated Black Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto. On the sidewalk outside the Jackie Robinson public housing project, lined after the first black players to break the color bar, yet another drug war shooting had stained the pavement scarlet the night before, but, with the morning light, a rare mood of celebration and unity emerged. Only a few blocks north of the spot where a gang of club-wielding white youths shot a black teenager who had ventured into their Renaissance neighborhood last August, television cameras from P.S. 31 beamed a hand-printed placard that read, "We all walk hand in hand." They had come to celebrate the arrival of Nelson Mandela, the living symbol of indelible resistance to racial apartheid. Indeed, among the throngs waiting for a glimpse of the black anti-apartheid leader last week, Doretha McLaughlin, a 33-year-old schoolgirl, stomped up the hopes of many in racially scarred New York City. "His visit here can really change prejudice," she said. "Maybe seeing all he's

IN RACIALLY SCARRED NEW YORK CITY, BLACK LEADER NELSON MANDELA GETS A HERO'S WELCOME

been through, people will stop the beating up, the robbing and the killing."

Blacks and whites alike sensed New York's streets in tumultuous tribute to the greying 71-year-old deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC), who had endured 27 years in South African prison for his struggle against apartheid. For him, the 13-day U.S. tour, following a three-day visit to Canada, served as an urgent political mission at a

crucial moment in his nation's history (page 30). He repeatedly called on the American government and business community to counter the pressures of economic sanctions against the white-minority Pretoria regime. And President George Bush, whom Mandela met in Washington this week, vowed to brook no sanctions. Mandela also asked for continued political support and funding to rebuild his ANC movement, legislated only four months ago after being banned for 30 years.

For Mandela and many of his compatriots, the journey transcended such political considerations. It was also a glimpse of youth, in a land that had rejected the use of the weapons of its own overthrown of slavery and its 1940s civil-rights victories. Few people symbolized these victories more clearly than his host, New York's first black mayor, David Dinkins, one of six black mayors whose cities he will visit this week. "We have followed closely your struggle against racial injustice and economic inequality," Mandela told more than 100,000 cheering blacks packing the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. and Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

boulevards in Harlem, which his wife, Winnie, referred to as "Apartheid's Soweto." He added, "We are aware of the resistance of the people of Harlem and continue to be fired by your indelible fighting spirit."

But, for many American blacks, the roles he described were in fact reversed. At a time when one in three of them still lives below the poverty line (the black unemployment rate is twice that of whites), and homicide is the leading cause of death among young urban black men, most black Americans heard themselves looking instead to Mandela for inspiration and moral guidance. Said Clara Brewer, a 68-year-old social worker watching the throngs of young people on Fulton Street: "I hope these young kids see there's something that to live for this drug and violence. Mandela was incarcerated for 27 years fighting for the right to vote, something they're throwing away."

In fact, one indicator of the chance that still separates American blacks and whites was the need for a top-secret "Mandela mobile," a bombproof structure of bulletproof glass and steel mounted on the back of a flatbed truck, built for Mandela's triumphant ticker-tape parade through Brooklyn's so-called Gateway of Helltown. In the wake of looting threats, the Secret Service and more than 12,000 New York police mounted the largest security blockade since the Pope's 1979 visit. And, in contrast to his relaxed strolls through crowded Canadian streets, U.S. security agents insisted on keeping him inside a bulletproof limousine, even for a 30-min ride between a Harlem office building and an outdoor stage.

After missed worries about his health, following surgery in early June for a benign bladder cyst, Mandela announced trip organizers with his stamina. He rebuffed their proposal to rest on the first day's stop at Brooklyn's Boys and Girls High School because it was his only opportunity to reach out to young people. Indeed, through-

out the New York visit, Mandela demonstrated an instinctive mastery of public relations. Before an adoring crowd of 50,000 in Yankee Stadium, he wound up a stirring call to protest by donning a blue team jacket and cap to proclaim:

"Now you know who I am! I am a Yankee!" And in a pause-time return of sorts. Nightly, Mandela left him Ted Koppel tempering speeches with stern reminders for struggling to rebuild lost in further controversy over his tributes to Cuba, Libya and Yasser Arafat's role for their support of his anti-apartheid struggle. Finally, breaking the protest to leave, Mandela burst into an unscripted chuckle, saying, "I don't know if I have paralyzed you." While affirming his support for Israel's right to exist, although within pre-1967 borders, Mandela refused to back down. In his role as an undisputed president, Mandela said, he judged other political agreements only by their support for his own liberation movement. "One of the mistakes that some political analysts make," he said, "is to think these nations should be our enemies."

Indeed, while Mandela apparently succeeded in winning 150 American corporate leaders last week that he had softened his stand on the need to outlaw South Africa's key industries and banks, his support for Washington's key centers may prove the lightest blow to his long road toward freedom. Still, with a simple reply, Mandela made clear the fire that stilled him to narrow unity three decades of imprisonment and that last week prompted a motion vigilantly started for heroes to embrace him as a towering symbol of conscience. "Any man who changes his principles depending upon whom he is dealing," he told Koppel to thunderous applause from the audience, "is not a man who can lead a nation."

MARCO MCCORD/ALBANY IN NEW YORK

Mandela's motorcade (opposite) lining the key to the city "fighting spirit"



World Notes

YOTPM FOR GERMAN UNITY

The governments of East and West Germany were scheduled to meet in a 10-day talks in Bonn, but the meeting was called off on July 2. A further step towards unification, officials in Bonn said that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will soon propose that all-German elections be held by Dec. 8, formally ending 45 years of division between the two countries. Meanwhile, with the end of almost border controls between East and West Berlin, westward movement of the population of East Berlin, symbolically closing the Allied cordon post at the Berlin Wall where Soviet and U.S. tanks faced off during the Cold War era.

BUSH BREAKS WITH THE PLCD

President George Bush announced that Washington is suspending its 18-month-old dialogue with the PLO because of hard-line demands by the PLO to explicitly condemn May 28 violence in an Israeli bus by an extremist Palestinian faction. PLO spokesman denounced the suspension of talks as a blow to the peace process and predicted more violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, where a 30-month-old uprising against Israeli rule has claimed 500 Palestinian lives and 42 Israeli lives.

FLORIDA SHOOTING SPREE

In Jacksonville, Fla., a man shot and killed two people and wounded two others in his neighborhood before going on a shooting spree at a car wash office. James Pugh, 42, a construction worker with a long history of violent behavior, shot 11 people at the General Motors Acceptance Corp., while right, before consuming several. Local police are seeking a motive for the killings.

A THREATENED SPECIES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared the northern spotted owl a threatened species in its habitat that could stop logging on millions of acres in the Pacific Northwest, cost thousands of jobs and lead to a battle between the timber industry and environmentalists. The designation protects the owl under the 1973 Endangered Species Act, which bans all activities, public and private, that jeopardize efforts to help an endangered animal species.

DEATH AT SEA

Two explorers and a dog in a stormtroop of the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway killed two crocodiles and injured 16 others. The 67,500-ton warship, launched in 1945, had been carrying out routine flight operations 125 miles off Japan's Pacific coast.

The 'King of Africa'

Jubilant crowds greet Mandela in Canada

A torch Canadian star the crowd greeted Nelson Mandela more like a rock star than a foreign politician. In Toronto last week, at the largest rally of his thirty-year visit, a mostly mixed crowd of about 30,000 welcomed him back outside the Ontario legislature, where, charged and charged again, he will be speaking. One jubilation held up a banner proclaiming Mandela "King of Africa." Even seasoned politicians who accompanied the 71-year-old deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC) respected treatment scarcely reserved for heads of state, were visibly moved. Premier David Peterson introduced him as "the conscience of South Africa and the world." Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who had invited Mandela and his wife, Winnie, to Canada and welcomed a government at its London to pick them up, called him "an authentic hero." To show his support, Mulroney also pledged \$5 million to help repatriate South African exiles and to reintegrate political prisoners into their communities.

Mulroney's decision was the latest demonstration of Canada's long-standing support in South Africa's apartheid regime. At a 1,800-guest dinner that Mulroney hosted in Toronto, Mandela remarked that it had been "a source of wonder" that Canadian governments had spoken out against apartheid for so long (Prime Minister John Diefenbaker denounced it in 1962), despite the fact that Canada is "a country of immigrants of many ages." In fact, a former senior member of the Canadian mission in South Africa told Mulroney's that, over the past 19 years, Canada has been officially represented at every major black liberation and anti-apartheid demonstration in that country. Edward Lee, Canadian ambassador to South Africa from 1982 to 1986, often argued the Pretoria government because of his anti-apartheid activities. And at a private dinner in 1988, Cape Town police turned a water cannon on Beverly MacLean, the wife of current ambassador Ronald MacLean, and briefly detained him.

In Ottawa while travelling on to Toronto and Montreal as part of a world fund-raising tour for the ANC, Mandela received a rare invitation for a non-work visit to address a joint session of Parliament. He graciously acknowledged Canada's role in urging other countries, including the United States, Japan and the Commonwealth nations, to pressure the white-minority Pretoria government by

enforcing economic sanctions. Although, Mandela said, sanctions and international criticism have helped force changes in South African laws at the same time that they helped end his 27-year imprisonment in February.

But Mandela warned that "the apartheid system is still in place," and added that "the police continue to kill and maim opponents of that system." He reportedly called for the continuation of sanctions until apartheid is

gone for so long, and kept both his energy and his details, proved that he "is somebody very special."

Meanwhile, as Mandela's tour made headlines in the Western press, South African President F. W. de Klerk took the opportunity to direct the world spotlight back home onto himself and his National Party with a well-timed series of high political moves. Just as Mandela landed in Europe three weeks ago, de Klerk announced the ending of the controversial four-year-old state of emergency in three of four provinces. And last week, with Mandela in Toronto, the National Party-dominated parliament voted to accept the Separatist Amendment Act, a law for newly incorporated areas of public facilities. Those changes led to de Klerk's chief negotiator, Gerrie Volspey, to boast that the government itself had become "part of the anti-apartheid struggle."



The Mandelins at Toronto rally: expressing thanks for Canada's role in forcing change

totally dismantled—a call that Mulroney publicly endorsed.

For thousands of admirers, Mandela's visit was a rare chance to see a living legend. Joyce Zipow-Graham, 49, who said that she had loved Mandela when she lived in South Africa, screamed and wept as the watchful ten-step of the plane as Ottawa. "I never believed I would see him alive again," she said. Mulroney's, Stephen Seiler, 16, who went to Ottawa with a group of students from Guelph, Ont., said that catching even a brief glimpse of Mandela made her cry with joy. "It was just so moving to actually see him," she said, from still in her eyes. And 75-year-old Helen Goss of Toronto said that Mandela was "like Gandhi." She added that the fact that Mandela survived as

despite those advances, however, Mandela gave no sign that he was ready to ease his campaign against the Pretoria government. Although he repeatedly praised de Klerk for his commitment to the "fundamental political transformation of our country," Mandela ended the Canadian portion of his tour declaring that he remained firm in his belief that apartheid was flawed. "I had no hope when I went to prison 27 years ago," he told a row-packed but restless crowd of 20,000 outside Montreal's city hall, "and I still have no hope." For South Africa's black majority of 26 million, stating that constituted little more than the ultimate challenge.

GREG W. TAYLOR with CHRIS BRANHAM in Cape Town

THE SOVIET UNION

Gorbachev talks tough

Hard-liners decry the weakening of the party

For three days, it sounded like the Communist party of old. One last-time accused Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, in office associated with the era of dictator Josef Stalin. Another charged that Gorbachev had left the party "crushing"

because it has made as many mistakes "Bolsheviks appear to be the single most powerful factor hindering that demise. In three Baltic states, which demanded outright independence, voters have thrown the Communists out of government. Those still holding

because it has made as many mistakes "Bolsheviks appear to be the single most powerful factor hindering that demise. In three Baltic states, which demanded outright independence, voters have thrown the Communists out of government. Those still holding



Yeltsin (left), Prime Minister Nikolai Rykov, Gorbachev, bypassing the Communist hierarchy

Gorbachev, who moved later to stay on as Communist party boss as well as president, seemed to be referring to the 20th national party congress, which starts on July 2. Analysts say that the Russian conference, dominated by hard-liners, was a dress rehearsal for that meeting because the 2,744 Russian delegates may actually threaten the old congress and its dissolution. It also drew attention to how the party's influence had waned since it gave up its constitutional monopoly on power earlier this year. Much of that power has shifted to the Supreme Soviet, the more democratically elected national parliament, and to a stronger presidency.

Likewise, it also acknowledged that change by accusing Gorbachev of ignoring the party hierarchy on all key aspects of perestroika, including the introduction of a free-market economy, and on discussing about the unification of Germany and Soviet support withdrawn from Eastern Europe. Outside the conference hall, Muscovite cynics are unglamorous lack of interest about what was going on inside. Tatyana Kalita, a 33-year-old unemployed singer, told Marlene that the Communist party "has no future

office in violence-ravaged Central Asia have had to become more assertive as demanding greater autonomy just to stay in power. And even the Slovak republic, long thought to be the backbone of the federation, was to break from Moscow's control.

On June 8, the Russian Federation's new parliament, led by Moscow chairman Boris Yeltsin, issued a declaration of sovereignty that reserved the right to secede from the Soviet Union. That, in turn, led to the formation of a separate Communist party at last week's conference. Unlike the other republics, the Russian Federation has not had its own party since 1989, when Stalin merged Russia's branch with the central party. But Russian nationalists say that arrangement allowed Moscow to impose off the republic's resources.

In his inaugural speech, Russia's new prime minister, Ivan Silin, complained that the giant federation has to underwrite the debts of the other republics and, to a large extent, feed them. But he announced that Russian producers would not be given "full economic free-

doms" to sell to whoever they please, rather than being forced to fulfill state orders from the national government at prices fixed by Moscow. Western analysts say that any drastic dismantling of trade or transfer payments from the Russian Federation would hurt to the detriment of the union.

Following the Russian lead, the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan issued a sovereignty declaration last week that gave local laws dominance over Soviet ones and placed domestic and foreign policy under the authority of the republican government. The parliament of the southern republic of Georgia also met last week to discuss measures related to its March sovereignty decree, which, like that of the Baltics, claims that Georgia's incorporation into the Soviet Union was invalid.

To discourage more demands for independence, Gorbachev has offered to negotiate a new, decentralized form of government. He has also suggested his readiness to lift economic sanctions against Lithuania and discuss an orderly transition to the republics' freedom, or, officials, as declaration of independence. U.S. officials say that Gorbachev appears to be laying the groundwork for a doctrine of what they call "billion encephaloids," under which he would concede that there is a special case for independence for the Baltic states because Stalin forcibly annexed them in 1940. That would allow Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to secede without causing a precedent for the other Soviet republics.

Clearly outraged, Lyngner said that such concessions "are aimed at weakening and eventually destroying the Communist party. But that may be exactly what Gorbachev wants to achieve."

HOLGER JENSEN with DEANNE KENDRICK in Moscow



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Tennis Canada 1890 - 1990



and high amounts of the military budget, which then come to Ecuador (25.4) or to the Israeli form with Russia and equipment.

Player's Club is proud to join with Tennis Canada in presenting the prestigious Player's Club International Tennis Championships at the National Tennis Centre at York University July 10th - 20th.

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This year, Tennis Canada, the national governing body responsible for the promotion and development of Canadian tennis events, management and corporate sponsorship. In fact, Tennis Canada is now the most self-sufficient national governing body in Canada: government funding accounts for less than three per cent of its fiscal 1996 budget.

Most people now recognize Tennis Canada as the organizer of the Player's Ltd. International and Players Ltd. Challenge. It also runs the Scot's Life National. Canada's success at international tennis championships. And it launched its 100th Anniversary year by sponsoring SkyDome World Tennis, the world's largest indoor tennis event.

Originally established to promote amateur tennis, to set and maintain rules of play and sanction and conduct tournaments, Tennis Canada, under the direction and leadership of Chairman Robert H. Wright of Vancouver and President Bob McCallister of Uxbridge, Ontario, has since become one of the country's largest national sport governing bodies. Much of the growth has occurred in the last 10 years, with the staff expanding from three in 1980 to 40 employees in 1990.

The past decade was marked by a dramatic diversification of the sources of revenue for the national association, which operating budgets grew from \$1.2 million in 1980 to over \$10 million. And it did so with virtually no increases in

Tennis Canada's active role in events management can be gleaned from the grant from the Canadian Airlines Commission to sponsor a four-week series of elite tournaments for up-and-coming professionals to the Philips Junior Nationalism, Men's Senior Masters and the Masters Series in Toronto, Montreal and Mexico.



Formerly showman Andre Agassi will be among those to watch at the Player's Life International in Toronto. (Photo: Courtesy of Player's Life Toronto.)

Revels Canada: A Rich and Colorful Past

Tennis Canada has certainly come a long way since it was formed as the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association on July 1, 1988, at the Ottawa hotel, most of the

Back then, both female and Canada were in their infancy. The country was turning 23 that day, Sir John A. Macdonald was in his second term as prime minister of a Canada that covered the seven provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British

**Columbia: Montreal's
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Stamerson & Co., Canada's Sunshine Cup award 1989 under 14 weight class, junior champion, with cash award by John P. Gower of Aerobics Inc. (Photo: Photo Systems/Photo Canada) playing this feature and the Fantasy in Monte Carlo in 1989.

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Jimmy Connors' first five Canadian Open titles were during the '70s.

Lorne Meier and Ken Stelmach, both of Aurora, Ont., combined to win the Aurora Cup for Canada in 1967, 1968 and 1969. A remarkable story is Meier's disability. Born to the couple, he had lost three consecutive Canadian Junior International titles (1966-1968).

1969), he captured top honors in tennis tournaments in Belgium and Monte Carlo in 1964 and was one of Canada's top Davis Cup players in the previous period.

Stelmach has played an event as a senior player. But he is perhaps best known as one of the winners he helped moving the Canadian Open tennis championships from the Toronto Lawn—where it was played until 1975—to its actual site, the National Tennis Centre at York University. Stelmach was the first Canadian champion of the Canadian Open of its new name.

There are two of the many stories that stand out in the first 100 years of development behind tennis in Canada and Canadian tennis.



A 1993, the Player's List International will be one of only 11 single week, championship Series events in the world—and one of just four in North America—on the new ATP Tour run by the Association of Tennis Professionals. The others in North America are the ATP Championships in Cincinnati, Indian Wells in California and the Lipton International Players Championships in Key Biscayne, Fla.

The Tour's first stop in Canada came in February at Glay Dome. The first-time event was a hit with the players, with Lipton calling the tournament "the best in 1993." Lipton and American veteran John McEnroe, looking for a second only to Wimbledon.

Glay Dome World Tennis made Toronto one of only three cities in the world to have two Championship Series events on the 1990 ATP Tour calendar—and the only one to have two million-dollar extravaganzas. The prize money available at the Glay Dome and Player's List International events is indicative of the phenomenal growth in prizes in international tennis in general and the events tour in particular. In 1990, the prize money for both Glay Dome World Tennis and the Player's List International event in it was \$1.2 million in U.S. currency. This represents an increase of almost 200 per cent in the four years since 1987, when prize money was fixed at U.S. \$375,000. It increased to U.S. \$925,000 in 1988 and to U.S. \$742,500 in 1989.

The women's international professional tour has undergone a series of similar changes, particularly in terms of prize money, and these have attracted the Player's List Challenge. As part of the new North American Pro Tour, the Player's List Challenge will be one of only five women's championships in the world offering U.S. \$500,000 in prize money.

The prize money at both Canadian events will be sought after by many of the world's greatest players. Already confirmed for the Player's List International are Ivan Lendl, John McEnroe, Andre Agassi, Michael Chang, Jimmy Connors and Tim Laverne. The regular ATP Tour event will be preceded by the Player's List Festival of Tennis, a tribute to the big ends of yesterday's tennis. By the 100th Anniversary year of tennis in Canada, the Festival will be in Toronto, will bring more than 25 former international champions including the Nick Bolle, Manuel Panatta, Eddie Dibbs, Roscoe Tanner, Mark Cox, Alex Micocci, Frank Sedgman and Pancho Gonzalez.

John McEnroe has played the Player's List International every year since 1975. (Photo Courtesy of Player's List International)



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by Thomas J. Lippert



Robert Kistner, Canadian Hall of Famer

Two tennis players — Robert Kistner and Richard F. Schwenke — have found their way into the Canadian Amateur Sports Hall of Fame, Toronto's premier site in Canada for 11 years. Kistner was the last Canadian male to win what is now the Player's Lid International in 1980. He won the silver medal at the 1980 Pan American Games and lost Canada to a Soviet team 4-5 in the final in 1976. He and his son Peter are the regular Canadian ladies-and-gentlemen champions to the Henington Family Tennis Championships, featuring Janelle Goodard and Tami Lefebvre of Drummondville, Que., in the world semifinals of the 1988 Challenge Cup in Port St. Louis, Mo., in April.

Schwenke was a member of the country's very first Davis Cup team in 1913. The year Canada reached the Challenge Round (but before losing out of the hands of the eventual champions from the U.S.). He went on to win two Canadian singles championships, signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team, played eight U.S. tours, and even had his picture in Canada's *Montreal Mirror*, the *Montreal's Quarterly* of the early 20th century.



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tennis racquets all along have been touted the power of tennis as one of the world's most popular sports, and the game has opened them a position of strength. But recent levels of public awareness and trends in participation and related ratings indicate the 1990s could represent a period of growth unprecedented in Canadian tennis, even during the massive U.S. boom of 1972-1978.

Tennis is already one of the most popular of all physical activities among Canadians — ahead of golf, baseball and even for hockey on the most recent Fitness Canada participation surveys. According to Fitness Canada, close to four million Canadians play tennis. It is the fourth most watched sport in North America and one of the top five in the world in terms of athletic recognition.

A major Tennis Canada objective in its 100th Anniversary campaign is to captivate on the interest. The imperative is to attract new participants — particularly the young athletes who will make up the next generation of Canadian tennis players — and keep them.

Tennis Canada's developmental objectives are presented in System 80, a master plan that aims to bring about a well-defined and integrated sport system for Canadian tennis at all levels: national, provincial and, perhaps most importantly, at the local club level.

Left-hander Bobby Powell was the first and only Canadian male to reach the quarterfinals of Wimbledon in 1960, he won the Wimbledon Commonwealth Plate and teamed with N.L. Powell to make the men's doubles final.

In the 1920s, the names Jack Wright and William Crocker stood out. Wright, who dominated Canadian tennis at the time, won Canada's international championships in 1927, 1929 and 1931, and Crocker won a Canadian Touring Cup player from 1923 to 1936. In the 1930s, the two names included Marcel Rueland, the Canadian champion in 1934, and Ben Murray, the first Canadian to win an international tennis tournament when he claimed the Swedish championships in 1935.

Other top Canadian players were Browne Mackay, a Davis Cupper from 1940 to 1952, Neil Frutkin, a member of both the Davis and, a decade later, Don Fendley, winner of the Canadian Open doubles title in 1950, 1957 and 1959. During that period, in 1954, Mourat's B. H. Wurt became the first and only Canadian-born president of the International Tennis Federation.

Don Fendley, three-time Canadian Open doubles winner, plays with Neil Frutkin (top left background).

1960 Wimbledon L.D. Champion, left-hander Bobby Powell, teamed with N.L. Powell to make the men's doubles final.

Went the world's No. 1-ranked player, Ben Mackay, captured 1940s Wimbledon Championships. He won the seventh title in the Davis Cup in a six-set Player's Cup, International Championships (P.C.), and Wimbledon, 1940.

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The best sports priorities in the System 92 plan are entry-level programs, club programs, coaching and national squads.

The national squads — including the Bramalea United Davis Cup team and Amnator Semine-Cup under-18 team — are at the very top of Tennis Canada's developmental programming. The basic mainstay as being provided by entry-level programs such as Kids' Tennis, the popular mini-tennis initiative endorsed by IBM Corp.

Through Kids' Tennis, Tennis Canada provides comprehensive kits including junior racquets, lighter balls and instructions for

mini-tennis. The program at tested 170 sites in its inaugural year in 1989. In 1990 it has mushroomed to over 400 clubs, community centres, schools and parks.

"The response to Kids' Tennis at the grassroots levels is as gratifying as that of the world's top players to the Player's Ltd. International and Player's Ltd. Challenge and of top Canadians to the Sun Life Nationals.

Perhaps it will be the next-level players of today — those shy of 13 years of age in 1990 — who will realize the ultimate goals of Tennis Canada and its System 92 strategy: to win the Davis Cup, the Federation Cup and a gold medal at the Olympics.



Karen Aspi gives Canada's Kiki Tennis a hand. (Photo: Arthur Photography)

Top players in recent history are Garry Russell, Reggie, who climbed as high as No. 8 in the world of women's tennis in 1985, and Helen Karpel, the 1989 Canadian Press tennis athlete-of-the-year, who has been ranked as high as number 12 this year. Ranked and All-Canadian Kiki Tennis led Canada to the world women's tennis championships in 1988.



Bjorn Borg, a Swedish-born player, was among the very first players to win points in the 1980s.

In Melbourne, Australia, Bjorn Borg has twice reached Grand Slam doubles finals. The most recent of Canadian to accomplish the feat are Grant Connell and Glenn Michaud, Australian Open finalists earlier this year.

Background photo: Grant Connell (left) and Glenn Michaud in Australian Open doubles, Sydney in 1989.



Devastation in Gilan, grieving for a husband buried in debris (behind) a typical

residents of the stricken provinces to pass it "with pride through patience and perseverance."

Casualties and offers of assistance poured in from around the world. Canada offered \$300,000. Iran's arch-enemy Iraq, with whom it had fought an eight-year war, and the United States, visited in loss as "the Great Satan," offered aid. White House spokesman Mark Feltner said that U.S. officials were "humbled by the damage and the loss of life."

Iran is struggling to rebuild areas in the south of the country devastated by its 1980-1988 war with Iraq. Economists said that now it will likely have to import food to feed its 65 million people because the earthquake damaged rural irrigation systems

and destroyed produce and the area known as the country's "breadbasket."

The quake knocked out telephone communications, electricity and water supplies. Iranian TV broadcast scenes of women in black chadors, flanked by weeping children, cramping out to public squares. And it showed young men desperately digging among concrete rubble with their bare hands, while helicopters and cranes lifted away larger pieces of debris.

Hostile Iran said rescue efforts particularly difficult. Whole mountainous collapsed, trapping trunks carrying relief supplies. As well, but weather actually hindered the cargo planes and helicopters trying to airlift supplies to the region. But, by world's end, the planes had brought in tons of supplies and had flown thousands of injured survivors to hospitals as far as 900 km away.

In the past, Iran has refused foreign aid. But analysts said that last week's disaster prompted President Rahnpoor, the leader of a moderate faction within the Iranian government, with an opportunity to improve Tehran's strained relations with Western nations. Some diplomats declared, however, that unless there is enough foreign aid to provide long-term relief from the disaster, Iranian hard-liners may use Rahnpoor's links with the West to attack him. "It is a critical issue for Rahnpoor and even Western diplomats." The question is whether he can persuade the Western nations to support him strongly enough to ensure that he wins out against the radicals. Still, the possibility of reconciliation between old enemies was one of the few rays of hope in the midst of a terrible tragedy.



MARY NEMETH with correspondents reports

IRAN

Disaster at midnight

Even archenemies offered condolences and aid

I was just past midnight in Iran's northwestern Zangeneh and Gilan provinces—an isolated region of mountainous peaks, dense forests and lush wheat fields—when many people were still awake watching the World Cup soccer championship on TV. Suddenly, the world

travelted. A massive earthquake, apparently confined beneath the Caspian Sea and measuring at least 7.3 on the Richter scale, ripped through the region. Houses and apartment buildings collapsed, crushing thousands of people to death and triggering others under mounds of rubble. Just 12 hours later, a second quake, measuring 6.5, hit the same area. Helicopter-borne cameras above the fertile region revealed vast stretches of waterlogged, flattened houses and toppled buildings. Entire towns and villages lay obliterated. At week's end, Iranian officials estimated that at least 40,000 had died, many more were injured and about 500,000 were homeless. Dehshad, Ajlavar, a former from the town of Rashtan, where more than 6,000 people had been killed. "There is not a single house in the area that has been left standing."

President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjari called the earthquake—Iran's worst natural disaster since a massive quake killed 25,000 people near the eastern city of Tehran in 1976—a "horrible tragedy." He declared

three days of official mourning and made an urgent appeal for foreign aid. Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, called the disaster a "divine test" and urged the bereaved



Trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange: If the industry keeps going on like this, you're going to see pain!

BUSINESS

BAY STREET GLOOM

Canada's top investment dealers gathered over lobster dinners in Atlantic coastal resort last week to discuss their industry's troubled state. The lobsters that turned up during the three-day annual meeting in St. Andrews, N.B., were as red as the ink on the dealers' bottom lines. The only thing men depressed than the stock prices that they worried over was the cost of the lobsters that they ate. At last year's annual meeting, the brokers swapped rumors about layoffs, but, after another 12 months of high interest rates and economic deterioration, speculation that year turned to which firms will go out of business. They did not have long to wait. On the day the conference opened, Prudential-Bache Securities Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of one of the biggest retail brokerage houses in the United States, reintroduced on the Canadian market. Said Brian Stock, chairman of the 121-firm Investment Dealers Association of Canada (IDA): "If the industry keeps going on like this for another year to 12 months, you're going to see pain."

Clearly, 1989 was a bad year for investment dealers, the millionaires who buy and sell stocks and bonds, but many industry officials say that 1990 is going to be far worse. The Bank of

BROKERAGE HOUSES FACE MASSIVE LAYOFFS AS CAUTIOUS INVESTORS FLEE THE STOCK MARKET

Canada's policies, uncertainty about the impact of the Mexico-Lake debate and a growing national debt have pushed Canadian interest rates up to five percentage points above those in the United States. Skyrocketing interest rates have made it too costly for most companies to raise new money through bond and stock issues, primary sources of revenue for the dealers. On top of that, the now-bank-wide dealer ban to keep watching over their shoulders for the menacing approach of the big banks, who were allowed onto the industry just three years ago, and already own most of the major dealers and

control more than 50 per cent of the capital of the industry.

Given the dealers' customers have turned on them, big institutions, such as pension funds, have declined the commissions that they pay to brokers on share issues down to a fraction of a percentage point on their trading activity. The investment firms are desperate for such business that some of them have even agreed to large commissions on the transactions, knowing that they will get future business from the institutions. Small individual investors are abandoning the stock market for safer, interest-bearing investments such as treasury bills and bonds, or investing their money in mutual-fund managers. Meanwhile, corporate clients are struggling to pay off debt from their expansion and takeover binges of the 1980s, and are not interested in hiring the dealers to sell new corporate bond issues.

The impact has been devastating. Since the stock market crashed in October, 1987, the number of Canadians employed in the securities industry has plummeted 16 per cent—to 25,000 from 27,000 at the end of March.

The Toronto Stock Exchange reports that its members lost \$43 million during the first three months of 1990, compared with a \$26-

million profit in all of 1989 and \$66 million in the loose year of 1987. Industry veterans call it one of the worst periods ever. And one security firm executive. "You are really starting to see the blood now. The mortgage is due, the wife may be leaving her third kid, and your savings just don't add up." Declared a Toronto trader. "There is a human element everywhere in these days, and you don't want to go to the bathroom because your chair might not be there when you get back."

Paul Taylor, executive vice-president of treasury and investment banking with the Royal Bank of Canada, says that, despite the layoffs, the industry still has significant capacity—too many firms with too many employees and too much capital chasing too little business. The Royal Bank owns Canada's largest investment dealer, the Dominion Securities Inc., which is one of the largest employers on Bay Street.

Indeed, the RBC, with its 121 member firms, has almost 3,000 more employees now than it had at the end of 1988, when there were 300 firms with 20,380 employees. Said Stock: "I don't think that it is very surprising to suggest now that I've been going to have some meaningful contraction." But that does not make it any easier on the people going through the layoffs. Said a senior industry, who was a referee of turmoil at other firms before going to Prudential-Bache: "I feel like I've been through Vietnam twice without a weapon."

Prudential-Bache became the latest victim of the shake-down on Bay Street when it gave up trying to establish a foothold in the Canadian industry and provided some evidence that the banks will soon have a foothold on the securities industry. Prudential-Bache sold its operations to Burns Fry Ltd., a major Canadian dealer soon to be 50-per-cent owned by a U.S. bank. Although Prudential-Bache declined to assign the widespread industry rumors and that it might, because the firm wanted out of Canada without having to pay heavy severance costs to its staff. As with the earlier departure of Merrill Lynch Canada, Burns is expected to interview Prudential-Bache's staff and make job offers. How many of the firm's employees will be offered jobs, and on what terms, will not be known for several months.

The demise of Prudential-Bache and Merrill, subsidiaries of two of the largest retail brokers in the United States, concerns regulators because it is the exact opposite of the increased volume of federal and provincial governments hoped to create when they deregulated the industry in 1987. At that time, they opened the industry up to ownership by banks and

foreign companies in the hope that the financial clout of the domestic banks would be balanced by the ingenuity of the U.S.-based Merckins, who, as supervised members of financial institutions, is the chief watchdog of the banking industry. "The message is that nothing turns out as expected."

Prudential-Bache and Merrill failed for a number of reasons—the most important ones being the crash of 1987, which sent the stock market into the doldrums. Also, Prudential-Bache followed Merrill's strategy of spending lavishly to attract top talent and establish a presence in the market. Even Prudential-Bache's chairman, David H. Smith, went head-on with Merrill. This campaign also paid commission rates to its salesmen. Industry executives at the IDA meeting said Prudential-Bache's average commission payout to its stockholders was \$2 per cent, far higher than the industry average of one to 1.6 per cent.

But whether the percentage, it was an unsuccessful formula for success. Said Duane Day, assistant vice-president of the treasury group at First City Toronto Ltd. and a former Prudential-Bache employee: "You can't buy your way into the club."

As well, some investment analysts say that the U.S.-owned firms, which took their orders from their New York City-based parents, never understood the idiosyncrasies of the Canadian market. Prudential-Bache did not address the heavily enough during the first three months of the year, when Canadians spent billions of dollars purchasing registered retirement savings plans.

The failure of Prudential-Bache and Merrill to compete successfully reinforces concerns that Canada's investment sector will soon be dominated by the country's six major banks. Even Brian Stock, president of the Bank of Montreal's North American Division, is wary. The danger, he says, is not only that stockholders will lose their jobs, but that self-regulators, who keep the industry honest but not having trouble making money for new projects, will be neglected by the giant financial institutions. He adds that dominance by such institutions will eventually lead to the "abolition of some disadvantages of the industry [investment firms]." Declared Stock: "Money is power, power is awesome, and awesome is what dominates." Clearly, the dealers are being the struggle of their lives. They are being grateful for half-price lobsters.

BRENTINA DALLGREN is St. Andrew with AMN RALPHSLEY and MICHAEL ALEXANDER in Toronto.

Business Notes

SECOND PENALTY

Former federal Liberal cabinet minister James Richardson has agreed to pay a \$500,000 penalty for undue influence on the 1988 election. Richardson was charged with undue influence on the 1988 election. In January before the Ontario Securities Commission, Richardson, 65, whose family controls one of Canada's largest stockholders, Rollinson Group, of Canada Ltd., said that he was aware that he had broken provincial securities laws by short-selling shares of a Kingston, Ont., company just weeks before it went bankrupt in 1989. He agreed to pay \$200,000 in restitution to company creditors, \$300,000 each to the Ontario and Manitoba governments and \$50,000 in legal expenses to the two provincial securities commissions.

POST OFFICE PROFIT

Canada Post Corp. said that increased volume helped it earn a \$14-million profit on revenues of \$3.6 billion for the last year ending March 31, 1990. It was the second successive profit for the Crown corporation.

CAMPFIRE LOSSES BIG

Toronto-based Campfire Corp. reported losses of \$2.6 billion for the year ending Jan. 31, 1990, the worst-largest loss in Canadian corporate history before the \$2.2 billion loss by Dome Petroleum in 1986. The company's retail arm filed for bankruptcy protection in January, and some of the real estate caused by its property arm is up for sale.

UNWORKING THE MARKET

Canadian stockholders can continue to call their spending now "Canadian share" changes. The Supreme Court of Ontario in Toronto reported as agreed by 16 First Nations leaders who argued that the word "changes" should apply only to those made with grapes from the Champagne region of France.

RETAIL SALES FALL

Statistics Canada reported that retail sales in April fell to \$15.9 billion, down 1.4 per cent from the same month last year. It is the worst yearly decline for Canadian retailers since a 5.3 per cent drop in January, 1982.

MERGER IN THE BIG APPLE

Publishers of the critically acclaimed *Maclean's* are announcing that the business magazine would merge with *Mac*, a men's fashion and lifestyle publication, to create a new magazine called *Maclean's*. *Mac* is owned by the same group as *Maclean's*, but the two are not as close as the past five years.

Lowering the roof

Canada's housing boom is cooling rapidly

Two years ago, in the middle of the most spectacular real estate boom in Canadian history, some Toronto-area developers had to call in police to restrain order as frantic buyers—bent on prices would go even higher—shouted, pushed and hid for houses. At that time, as sales and prices spiraled in the north, many cities, the dream of owning a home seemed out of reach for millions of Canadians. But now, as prices stabilize, potential buyers are struggling with mortgage rates that are at their highest level in eight years.

Last week, the Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) said that home sales in 35 major cities in May plummeted by 23 per cent compared with May 1994. Some experts are even predicting that Canada's housing market has hit a second peak and is now entering a period of recession since a purchasing slump in 1992 and 1993. Said John Kenwood, chief operating officer of the Ottawa-based Canadian Home Builders' Association (CHBA). "The industry has come to a virtual stop in several major markets."

The CHBA figures showed that sales fell sharply in almost every major Canadian city—and prices are beginning to follow suit. In the Toronto market, 3,342 homes were sold in May, down 21 per cent compared with the same month a year ago and the average price fell by 3.6 per cent to \$264,256. In Vancouver and its surrounding suburbs, sales were down by a staggering 42 per cent while the average price of \$220,000 was 5.6 per cent higher than a year ago, or was \$120,000 lower than in April. Even Calgary, one of the strongest real estate markets in Canada over the past two years, is feeling the pinch of higher interest rates. Sales in May were down by 36.9 per cent from 1994.

Realtors and homebuilders, who employ more than 210,000 Canadians in construction jobs, blame CREA's Canada-wide price index for the declining sales. With mortgage rates now above 14 per cent, CREA president and Montreal real estate adviser Maurice Proulx declared, "There's little doubt that the housing industry in Canada has been incapacitated by the central bank's so-called inflation-

fighting, high-interest-rate policy." CREA's high interest rates have apparently halted the realtors' upward climb in prices—for the 35 cities as a whole, the average sale price for homes was \$195,185, virtually unchanged from a year ago.

Sleeping sales and rising interest rates have

predicted that the southern Ontario housing market will suffer most because a disproportionate amount of the country's manufacturing sector is based there, and that sector is usually one of the first sectors to feel a slowdown. Indeed, Statistics Canada reported one week ago that 165,000 Canadian manufacturing jobs disappeared over the last year, many of them in southern Ontario. As a result, sales in standing by for a construction period of a year ago that prices in the area will decline by 25 per cent from their peak in April 1995.

So far, however, despite a growing glut of "For Sale" signs on most major Canadian cities, realtors say that homeowners who are hesitantly trying to capitalize on the boom of the late 1990s



Housing construction in Richmond, B.C., a growing glut of 'For Sale' signs across Canada

already prompted homeowners to drastically cut back on construction. Last year, Canadians spent \$23 billion on new homes. But Kenwood said that housing starts in Canada will likely fall below 170,000 this year from 211,282 last year. As a result, some of 30,000 construction workers could be laid off. The impact of those layoffs will be widespread, because each construction job creates more than two spin-off jobs in the manufacturing and service companies that supply building firms. Said Kenwood, "There's going to be a lot of people out of work."

As well, many experts say that the slump may worsen. Jeffrey Rubin, senior economist with Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto, said that he expects high interest rates and a recession to push prices down sharply from current levels. Said Rubin, "We are still looking at a weak housing market for several quarters because I don't think the Bank of Canada is going to be providing much relief on the rate side." He

is still refusing to lower the price they are asking for their houses. In Calgary, the average sale price in May was \$130,000, up 16.6 per cent from a year ago. But while owners put 3,554 houses up for sale last month, only 946 were sold. Said Martin Sadler, the owner of a RedMax Lumber Ltd. store in north Calgary, "Homeowners have gone so high, people thought they would cash in."

Still, some optimistic realtors continue to express confidence that the situation will improve over the next year. Said Don Rasmussen, an executive vice-president with the national realty firm LePage Inc. in Toronto: "The market corrects to a point almost complete. We're at the tail end of the downturn." But most of the evidence indicates that Canada's current housing sector will not hit bottom for some time.

JOHN BAILEY with ANDREW DALGLISH and MICHAEL ARONSON in Toronto

BUSINESS WATCH



Examining Canada's self-destructive psyche

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

And so, amid last week's terminal spluttering of the March Laid-off record, the creative fumbling that has served as Canada's state religion for 123 years finally exhausted its mandate. Now again can we place our trust in "leading through"—the constructive improvisations that allowed us to survive so many past crises. Now we face an uncertain future in an unpredictable world, with no guarantee how long we can remain a federated nation-state, straining without disruption between shores washed by these waves.

In the climate of unprecedented national distress, probably only a trained psychiatrist can explain why Canada is exhibiting all the symptoms of public and private nervous breakdown. I suppose qualities in the country's leading psychiatrist, it has to be Dr. Vyron Morris Rakoff, 62, professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry at the University of Toronto as well as director and psychiatrist-in-chief of the psychiatric clinic at the Psychiatric Hospital in North York. Rakoff holds 12 degrees and qualifications, his curriculum vitae runs to 27 single-spaced pages.

When I called on Rakoff recently, I found him profoundly concerned with the Canadian people while discussing any expertise in how to fix it. "I'm frightened about Canada's economic state in the world," he said. "It's quite bewildering. Here we are, one of the world's happy countries—out-perfect, but constantly being, welcoming and decent—even if we don't need a look in the face as a whole because we're so smart in some ways, so ingenious of confidence."

At the same time, we've absorbed millions of immigrants and haven't cracked apart, and while there have been some terrible racial incidents we have had no race riots. We are at peace and generous on major international questions. We are the seventh most prosperous country in the world and share our wealth happily—piggishly across the country."

"And yet," he continued, "we seem to be tearing ourselves apart as though we were a

'We seem to be tearing ourselves apart as though we were a Lithuania. It's madness. What are we doing it for?'

Lithuanian that was annexed without inquiry, as though we were oppressed by some external, powerful, outside force. It's madness. What are we doing it for? One reason may be that our politicians are not talking about anything that really affects us. They're not talking about the price of sausage going crazy, or hyperinflation, or death squads and secret police, or the army about to take over, they're talking about this, money, racism, greed, pluralism and decent ways of a society that most of the world envies and is desperate to get into, and that's about to tear itself apart because of constitutional lawyers' problems."

Rakoff's hope is that the style of thought Canadianers like loves so much answers itself. He blames the March Laid-off record for most of the trouble. "It's like a killer disease which makes it impossible to be an instrument of rational unity," he contends. "When you demand unity as the basis of government, it is structurally a bomb, it is a fabulously constructed-to-detonate itself. Unusually goes against the whole ethic of this country. The only time you get unity is going as anything as when one guy says, 'Let's have, hauch,' and everybody says, 'Goo.' But actually on constitutional matters is a recipe for paralysis and destruction. My hope is they'll

eventually find some lateral Canada, which will understand the insanity notion, so that we can return to some form of pragmatism."

Rakoff lived and practiced in Quebec for seven years after arriving from Cape Town in 1963, but finds it difficult to understand why French-Canadian think of themselves as a conquered people. "If this is being conquered," he observes, "one is driven to enter negotiations such as the massacre of the Amérindiens, the displacement of populations within the Soviet Union, not to mention the Holocaust. This perception of Quebec as an enslaved, threatened polity makes one intend a little."

The Toronto psychiatrist is also puzzled by the paradox of Quebec businessmen ignoring Canadian markets while women in complete in the United States. "They're now going to battle in a market place where no one will speak French, and their own language of business will not be French," he points out. "Yet they seem willing to accommodate the United States, whose they collect will be infinitely more threatened than it is in Canada." He is equally baffled by the Parti Québécois's platform which calls for a common currency with Canada, following formal separation. "That's rather like the adolescent guy who wants to leave home and join the army for the family circle to do it," he says. "I suspect it's a sign of a society under some new constitutional arrangement, Quebec will still be part of Canada as a kind of different brother who likes to do his own thing, though we still allow him at the family table. All families contain a figure of mutual accommodation to stability and acceptance. We'll not have to take into account that if we're having a dinner party, he's likely to appear in a bathing suit."

Rakoff is far more worried about the future of the rest of the country than he is about Quebec. "There is no English Canada," he insists. "Of course there exists an English-speaking Canada, but a huge none of the country is unity of French-Canada. There is no such thing as being an English-Canadian, for that matter. The English in Canada have been reduced to a native minority. Racist beef has become an ethnic dish." He is also disturbed by the fact that Quebec as a distinct society because of its peculiar history and even legal system, he believes it's wrong—and hopeless—for French-Canadians to battle the realities of the 20th century. "We have a society that is not a society, but a society in which you preserve yourself as a species unaffected by changes in ecology," says he. "And the ecology of the world is changing drastically. Like it or not, we're all living brothers now. The multinational, once again in distress, may in fact be responsible for the peace of the world, because everybody has a stake in everybody else's prosperity."

Psychiatrists are well known that no relationship lasts forever, and it was humanly some-how always manages to make the world of a bad situation. But those Rakoff surely is right when he takes people who are not going to know that this country apart. It's like being given one of God's great gifts, denying it may not be totally perfect, and breaking it to see what's inside."



James Bay: new uncertainty and flexibility, and a vote to press for changes

ENVIRONMENT

Assessing impacts

A new law stirs both anger and optimism

In an era of financial restraint and austerity, protecting the environment has become a growth industry. Ottawa already spends about \$90 million a year and employs approximately 450 people to assess the potential environmental impact of everything from low-level test flights by military aircraft over Labrador to proposed uranium mines in the Northern Territories. And last week, Environment Minister Robert de Carlot unveiled a proposed new law that would triple Ottawa's annual spending on environmental assessments. It would also give the minister new powers to stop potentially harmful projects that fall under federal jurisdiction, said de Carlot: "These initiatives are a major step in our campaign to make Canada the world's most environmentally friendly country by the year 2000."

But opposition critics and environmental activists alike declared that the proposed Canadian Environmental Assessment Act would be weak and inadequate. They charged that the proposed legislation would give the federal cabinet too much discretion to decide what types of projects must submit to public hearings and which federal laws will trigger an environmental assessment. Other critics contended that the bill would prevent environmental groups from using the legal system, as they did during the past two years to win judgments requiring environmental impact studies of the Bakken-Alameda dam in Saskatchewan and the Oldman River dam in southern Alberta.

Said James Pugh, the New Democratic Party's environment critic: "It's gutless legislation. It doesn't give the public what it wanted or expected at this time in Canadian history." Meanwhile, environmentalists vowed to press for changes in the bill when a parliamentary committee holds public hearings on the proposed legislation, possibly this summer.

But de Carlot defended the bill as one of the toughest and most extensive pieces of environmental legislation to be introduced anywhere. He said that the proposed law would require more rigorous environmental assessments, allow greater public participation and provide for funding for the opponents of controversial projects. More importantly, he said, the bill would force business and government to solve potential environmental problems before they even begin building such major facilities as airports, military bases, factories and pulp mills.

In 1987, the government ordered the new bill drafted to replace a set of environmental assessment guidelines that a cabinet order put into effect in June, 1984. Raymond Robinson, chairman of the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, which currently ad-

monstrates the 1984 guidelines, said that the new law should increase public confidence in the fairness and objectivity of the system because the members of the environment will have exclusive power to decide when an environmental assessment panel must be appointed. Robinson said that, under the 1984 guidelines, ministers responsible for issuing permits for projects were the same people who decided whether to hold public hearings. Said Robinson: "That's like asking the fox to guard the chicken coop."

Under the proposed law, the government would conduct mandatory environmental assessments before issuing construction permits at a wide range of sites, including large oil-and-gas projects and hydroelectric developments, which fall under federal jurisdiction. Robinson predicted the law would result in as many as 300 mandatory environmental assessment reports each year. He added that about 10 per cent of those reports would actually end up before environmental assessment panels. Currently, federally sponsored review panels are investigating only 14 projects worth an estimated \$20 billion, and by the end of the year there could be 24 panels at work, he noted. As well, Ottawa and Quebec reached a tentative agreement in early June on hearings into the second phase of the massive James Bay hydro project in northern Quebec. But Robinson said details of the James Bay agreement will not be released until the Quebec cabinet reviews and approves them.

Despite the federal government's apparent commitment to environmental protection, critics point to what they said are glaring omissions in the new bill. Ken Milne, policy director of the Ottawa-based environmental advocacy group Friends of the Earth, and the draft bill would give the cabinet too much discretion to avoid environmental assessments and public reviews of controversial projects.

Milne and other environmentalists also contended that the federal government is creating uncertainty by proposing to insert important measures into accompanying regulations rather than into the text of the act itself. As a result of that, the federal cabinet could arbitrarily change the list at any time and exclude a controversial project from public review, said Milne. By giving itself that kind of flexibility, he argued, the government has weakened the bill—and its commitment to protecting the environment. As a result, activists like Milne say that they will campaign for a law that spells out more specifically the terms under which environmental impact assessments must be carried out.



De Carlot: 'a major step'

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AGRICULTURE

A battle for control

Islanders take on the mighty Irving empire

During the 1860s, violent riots broke out on Prince Edward Island as tenant farmers tried to gain ownership from absentee British landlords who controlled the island's farmland. The farmers eventually succeeded. But now, island farmers are up an arms again over what they claim is an attempt by a single, powerful family to gain control over a large block of P.E.I. farmland. The dispute places Premier Joseph Ghis, who is also the province's justice minister, in opposition to billionaire industrialist K. C. Irving and one of his granddaughters, Jo April, Ghis wrote to Mary Jean Irving, telling her and her husband, Stewart Dockendorf, that he had reason to believe they had acquired more land than the province permitted and ordered them to divest themselves of some of it. If Irving is charged and found guilty of contravening the Land Protection Act, she could face a fine of \$5,000 or up to six months in jail.

Ghis is placing the resources of his tiny

island against the mighty Saint John, N.B.-based Irving industrial empire, with an estimated \$30 billion in assets in 1989. Irving interests own or control nearly 25,000 acres of P.E.I. cropland—about six per cent of the provincial total. Stoll David Henderson, who owns 175 acres of land near Panningsbrook, 35 km east of Charlottetown: "Island farmers fought hard to get control of their land. Now, we're losing it again."

Since 1971, the Irving family plant at Cavendish Farms at New Assos, 62 km southwest of Charlottetown, has processed potatoes grown on 3,000 acres of their land and another 17,000 acres leased or controlled by them. In April, Conservative opposition leader Leon Bagnall



K. C. Irving: no connections

declared that Mary Jean Irving and her husband had purchased 4,800 additional acres of farmland individually and on behalf of John River Farms Ltd., the corporation they control. (Under Island law at the time, corporations could own a maximum of 3,000 acres; individuals could own 1,800 acres each.) Bagnall's revelation led 135 Island farmers to stage a protest march in Charlottetown on April 23. Said James Kidd, a regional co-ordinator for the National Farmers Union: "We don't want to go back to the time on P.E.I. when we were tenants."

Pressed to take action, Ghis's Liberal government rushed a bill through the legislature limiting future corporate acquisitions to five acres. For her part, Mary Jean Irving, who has until July 22 to reply to Ghis's letter, asserts that there is no connection between her grandfather's empire and the land she and her husband own. Meanwhile, the dispute may have contributed to a slowdown in Irving investments. Some islanders say that a planned expansion of Cavendish Farms was put on hold after Ghis's government began taking

BARBARA MacANDREW
in Montserrat, P.E.I.

THEATRE

Rockin' to Broadway

Buddy Holly's story reaches North America

Buddy Holly's time in the spotlight was brief. Born in Lubbock, Tex., in 1933, Holly was a gritty 26-year-old when he released his first single, *That'll Be the Day*. Two years later, after recording such hits as *Maybe Baby* and *Peggy Sue*, the singer died in a plane crash, along with singers Ritchie Valens and Jiles Richardson, better known as the Big Bopper. Now, Holly's meteoric rise is the subject of an ambitious musical that premiered last October in London and opened in a separate production at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre on June 16. Buddy garnered huge reviews at London's Victoria Palace Theatre, where it continues to play. And in October, after a 13-week Toronto run and brief stops in Calgary and San Francisco, the North American version is scheduled to open at Broadway's famed Schubert Theatre. Said London-based Robert Berman, who directed *Buddy* in both Britain and Canada: "We hope that the Toronto production will become



Holly: innovations and abundant talent

the definitive version, with a long-term home on Broadway."

When Berman held auditions for the North American *Buddy* last January in Toronto and New York City, more than 800 actors tried out for 35 parts. According to the show's co-producers, London's Paul Elliott and Toronto's David Narvoth, that number of talent convinced them to move the musical in order to accommodate more performers. Among the newcomers in the Toronto version is a trio of black female singers, including Canadiane Sandra Calowick, Lorraine Scott and Debrae Matthews, who play a group that precedes Holly onstage at Harlow's Apollo Theatre.

The cast is short of Americans, including Paul Hipp, who returns in the title role for which he won praise in London. The show's Canadian stars include Toronto's David Mucci, who played the student-activist newspaper in the Royal Alexandra's recent production of *Les Misérables*. For his role as the flamboyant Big Bopper, Mucci, 28, had to have his long hair styled to a 1950s crew cut. The irony also had to learn how to belt out the Bopper's hit, *Cherry, Cherry, Loo*. "If I had had all starred on Broadway, rather than Toronto, we would never have been considered," said Mucci. "That's what makes it all so exciting." For Mucci and his fellow Canadians in the cast, *Buddy*'s tour is an opportunity to show the Great White Way that the Great White North knows how to rock.

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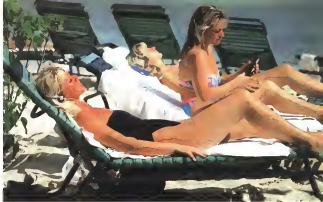


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HEALTH

Lethal exposure

Sunbathers face increasing risks of cancer

Carmine Lanzetta says that she is a committed sunbather even though her blond hair and fair skin make her susceptible to sunburn. There isn't a week, the 19-year-old Winnipeg woman visits an indoor tanning salon in the beauty shop where she works. As well, Lanzetta sunbathes outdoors during the summer—and she says that she rarely uses protective sunscreen lotion. "I've always liked a good tan," says Lanzetta. "It makes you feel good and look much healthier." Like Lanzetta, thousands of Canadians go to tanning salons and, in spring and summer, outdoors to soak up the sun—despite growing evidence that ultraviolet (UV) rays can cause serious health problems, including cancer. Experts say that many sunbathers, both those who visit tanning salons and those who tan outdoors, believe that tanning slowly without burning is safe. But dermatologists, including Dr. Gary Silbald, acting head of dermatology at Western's College Hospital in Toronto, say even that is dangerous. Declared Silbald, "No tan is a safe tan."

For years, medical experts have known that prolonged exposure to the sun can cause a wide range of medical problems, ranging from wrinkling of the skin and temporary blindness to fatal skin cancer. But during the past seven years, as scientists have reported an erosion of the earth's stratospheric ozone, which screens out some UV rays, the number of Canadians suffering from two types of usually rare fatal skin cancer has doubled. (There is no firm proof that the thinning ozone has contributed to the increase.) Between 1983 and 1988, the number of cases of malignant basal cell and squamous cell carcinoma climbed to 48,000 from 26,000 cases. At the same time, the incidence of malignant melanoma, a sometimes-fatal skin cancer, is also rising, with

At the beach, Silbald (below) warns tanning without burning is dangerous

5,600 new cases expected this year, compared with 3,200 in 1980.

Some doctors and scientists do, in fact, attribute the increase in skin cancer in part to the weakening of the ozone layer—a belt of gas more than five miles above the earth's surface that absorbs solar radiation. Many scientists blame man-made chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are used in some aerosol cans, refrigerators and air conditioners, for the damage. Scientists estimate that during the past decade, about three per cent of the ozone has been lost. And that may make sunbathers more vulnerable to UV rays.

But doctors say that many people are not taking the potential danger seriously. Dr. Richard Haydel, an assistant professor of dermatology at the University of Manitoba Medical School in Winnipeg, and because of a lifestyle that encourages sunbathing, "we're now seeing people in their 50s and 60s with the same damage we used to see with people in their 30s and 40s."

Although most people associate tanning with good health, doctors now say that the sun's rays may cause serious damage to the body. The sun emits ultraviolet radiation at a range of wavelengths. The longest ultraviolet rays, called UVA,



promote the skin most deeply, penetrating into the dermis and even the subcutaneous, which causes skin to become wrinkled and flabby. UVB may also burn the skin's immune system, which sends out surveillance against cells that alert the body when it is threatened by disease. Shorter rays, known as UVA, are responsible for tanning and also contribute to skin damage. Combined, ultraviolet rays cause three out of four (90 per cent) of the skin's damaging ultraviolet rays. Some scientists say that if the destruction of the most layer continues, that could mean more health problems.

Even if the ozone layer had sufficient to absorb the damaging ultraviolet rays that people would be at risk as the sun. When ultraviolet rays strike the body, the skin reacts by dispersing the pigment melanin, which absorbs and scatters incoming radiation. At the same time, melanin darkens the skin. Scientists say that individuals react to the sun in different ways because the amount of melanin varies with racial background. Black people and others with dark skin have an abundance of melanin, which provides a greater natural protection against UV rays, according to Dr. William Dwyer, secretary-general of the Canadian Dermatology Association.

But because people with lighter skin have less melanin, they are more vulnerable. Dr. John A. DeLoraine, a dermatologist at Fortieth Hospital in Calgary, "All white people should be aware that the more sun they receive themselves is, the greater their risk of sunburn and of being wrinkled, with skin that looks like a weather-beaten old shoe."

Some doctors say that the risks of sunburn also include skin cancer, exposure to the sun. Sebald said that people who work outdoors may have less risk of developing melanoma but noted a greater chance of developing other kinds of skin cancer. And doctors say that people who go in for short periods of intense exposure to the sun on weekends or during vacations may run a increased risk of melanoma as a result.

Some dermatologists say that the people who need the greatest protection from the sun's rays are children. The reason is up to 80 per cent of the average Canadian's lifetime exposure to the sun's rays occurs before the age of 30. According to experts, one had outdoors during childhood may double the risk of skin cancer later in life. Said Dr. Wray. "It's really important that we take extra precautions with small children and infants,

because they can't protect themselves."

Perhaps partly as a result of widespread ignorance about the dangers of sunbathing, thousands of Canadians are diagnosed each year in having some form of skin cancer. Basal cell carcinoma affects about one in seven people. It starts as a small, translucent bump that may have tiny, threadlike blood vessels through it. It is usually found on parts of the skin that have been exposed to the sun, including the face, ears, neck and arms. The bumps often become sore and itchy and, untreated, they can damage nearby tissues. Less common is squamous cell carcinoma, which affects about one in 50 people. Like basal cell carcinoma, it is more common in sun-exposed skin, appearing

drug treatment do not always provide a cure. Ultraviolet rays may also cause eye disease. Some doctors say that children, protected by water or suntan, can damage the outer layer of the cornea, which filters out some UV rays. According to Dr. David Rostman, a clinical specialist at Toronto General Hospital, there is also evidence to suggest that exposure to UV rays may lead to cataracts, which gradually result in a clouding of the lens within the eye, and in some cases to corneal cancer.

Despite an international agreement aimed at limiting the use of chemicals that are suspected of damaging the ozone layer, scientists predict that the incidence of skin cancer will continue to increase. David Rostman, research scientist at Environment Canada's atmospheric assessment service in Toronto, claims that the loss of stratospheric ozone during the past 15 years may have significantly contributed to the increase in skin cancer. "It's fairly delicate that if you decreased the ozone level by one per cent, you'd get an increase in cancer of about three per cent." Damage to the ozone during the 1980s, said Sebald, may "add to the increase in cancer we'll see at the end of the century."

Apart from avoiding the sun's rays, doctors say that clothes and sunscreen lotions are the best forms of protection. As well, they say that even when wearing a strong sunscreen, sunbathers should avoid prolonged exposure between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., when rays are the strongest. At the same time, some doctors say that tanning salons are more dangerous than the sun rack. The sunbathers used in some salons, said Dwyer, emit almost pure tanning rays. These devices "should be outlawed," he said. "They're like cigarettes—when used as directed, they may cause cancer."

There are indications that at least some Canadians are starting to take the dangers of the sun seriously. Group Canada, a group founded by director at Mississauga, Ont.-based Shell-Pharm Canada Inc., which manufactures Coppertone products in Canada, said that during the past year, 60 per cent of the firm's customers almost doubled over the previous year. "Consumers kept hearing about the tanning ozone layer and skin cancer connection," said Caputo. "And they put the two things together." Despite that trend, most experts say that many Canadians will continue to expose themselves to the sun and, as a result, they don't expect to see leveling off in the incidence of skin cancer in the years ahead. That, they say, will only happen when Canadians accept the fact that tanned skin is not necessarily a sign of health. "If we don't change society's sun habits," declared Sebald, "the epidemic of skin cancer will continue."

NORA UNDERWOOD with JOHN WILSON in Calgary and MAXWELL AMOSHAMAN in Winnipeg



Luttrell: the common belief that a tan looks healthier

as a red, brown or first-class shiny bump that gradually enlarges and does not go away. Doctors can remove both basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas that squamous cell carcinomas can spread through the blood vessels to other parts of the body if untreated.

Malignant melanoma, the form of skin cancer most difficult to treat, is often heralded by changing moles—raised, brown bumps on the skin. Doctors say that irregularly bordered or asymmetrical moles may be a sign of melanoma. As well, areas of black, blue or white in moles may signal trouble, as may moles larger than a quarter of an inch in diameter. If doctors detect melanoma early enough and surgically remove them, there is usually a good chance of a complete cure. But if it is not checked, the cancer can spread into other organs, at which point, Sebald says, radiation and

FILMS

Rabid and robotized

The sequel creatures invade movie theatres

Shed is out and so are the sometimes-sexy sequel creatures. Hatched in the wake of the research-backed observations, they are ugly, violent things that threaten to shed the fabric of civilization. They stubbornly refuse to die and always leave a big mess. In *Gross-out 2: The New Breed*, the creatures are a rabid herd of green-blooded gophers with big ears and a nasty sense of humor. In *RoboCop 2*, they are two armored cyborgs—robots with human brains—that smash each other like heavy-metal dinosaurs. Both sequels attempt to use social unction to condemn pagans of violence and special effects. And both parody the business of filmmaking sequel. Spectacularly lamp, *Gross-out 2* is certainly an improvement on the original *Gross-out* (1984), a vicious tale that seemed designed to take young imaginations by surprise and scare them for life.

In *RoboCop 2*, however, in doing, not less and not more. The film-makers have retained the original's razor-edged satire and a crude battle-axe.

Most sequels are past glorified re-makes. And *Gross-out 2* is no exception. One ugly, trouble-maker in *RoboCop's* line, a man combining Gino—the cute little kid with a strong reproductive habit. The ground rules for his race and feeding are familiar: never get hit and eat, and no innocent souls. Breaking the rules, of course, is inevitable, and a final plague of malicious creatures is spawned from Gino's fat.

A grown-up Zach-Glover returns to the role of Billy, who inherited Gino as a Christmas present from his father as the original movie. Billy (Philip Catel), have both moved from the same house to New York City. Billy works as an architectural estimator for a corporate empire headed by a famous real estate baron named Donald Clump (Glover)—a caricature of Donald Trump. He has a wife and a son, and a dog named Merla (Honey-Morris). Meanwhile, Kate works as a tour guide in the Clump Corp. The world's first fully automated office building, it is an appropriate place for Gino to live again.

The new gnomes are smarter, more ambitious and more monstrous than the old batch. They smoke cigars, drink martinis and try to break into show business. A grimacing, leering, slow by Tony Randall, goes on a tilt

show to explain the aspects of his species—

"Show of the national personality." Directed by Joe Dante, who made the original, the sequel gets a spin on gimmicks familiar from the first movie. In one scene, a monster is fed into a paper shredder, instead of a blender. And a size of self-parody, video critic Lane and Milla perform a cameo in which he attacks the original *Gross-out* "To either



Scene from *Gross-out 2*: science-fiction pagans of violence and special effects

speed two hours having read each work done," says Martin. "What's funny about this, my impression, is that it's a movie that attacks innocent people."

The movie was laughs with some broad, satirical humor. In a clinic are Canadian residents, water dressed as Mountain scene chocolate "moose" and class the fat at customers' tables. But beneath the gags is a polemic story. And the gnomes, like a troupe of nightmare Magpies are too overproduced to be other junk in Hollywood.

John Glover, who portrays Gino, also makes a brief cameo appearance in the first scene of *RoboCop 2*. It is a mock TV commercial featuring Glover as a girlfriend for a "lethal cop." security officer called Mega-mech. And the film's director, John Dahl, says that it is a heavy opening, but it sets a standard that the rest of *RoboCop 2* rarely reaches.

Peter Weller returns to his role as the cop-cop, along with Nancy Allen, who portrays his partner. A reborn with the bones of a slow politician, *RoboCop* has become a Detroit (not soldier) in the war on drugs. He has set his sights on a criminal empire that is reaping huge profits from a deadly drugster drug called Nuke. Heading the gang is a mystic (Tom Noonan) whose chief enforcer is an underage punk with a 1950s haircut.

The action takes place and a city in chaos. Detroit's police force is on strike, and the city is bankrupt. Once Consumer Products, the movie corporation that created *RoboCop*, is threatened to take over the municipal government. And a rebellious psychiatrist at the scene, Dr. Poon (Shelley Long) is the creator of a new, superior being. A state-of-the-art of Gollum and Robin, it is a bad *RoboCop*, designed to confront the good *RoboCop* in a tedious display of pyrotechnics.

The movie's violence is extreme and violent.

As a woman's neck is snapped by a mechanical claw, a trio of prostitutes one starts to fight a man to fight. Of course, it is all done sexually, to the state of comedy. But the movie's action-gang movie targets a parade of stereotypes. And the city's black mayor is a snoring fool with a nervous smile, who acts more like a domestic than a public servant.

The original *RoboCop* was equally violent. But its aim was more intelligent. And Dutch (Kurt Russell) and Verhoeven directed it with balletic precision. The sequel's director, Hollywood westerner John Dahl, seems to remember created to the special-effects department. There is no especially gory scene where heaped someone out of the top of a man's head and swing and his brain—no apt symbol of what *RoboCop 2* offers its audience.

DILLIAN D. JOHNSON



THEATRE

London limelight

The West End gears up for tourist audiences

Every summer, the 50 theatres in London's West End gear up for an onslaught of visitors from abroad. They are among the estimated 17 million tourists who descend on London annually, and they frequently spell the difference between a show's success or failure. This year, the seasonal fare includes such as *Les Misérables*, five of them by Andrew Lloyd Webber, as well as several revivals of the classics. But the current season offers relatively few strong original plays. As the West End enters a safe course this summer, original drama seems to have faded by the wayside.

The lure of lucrative television contracts is a key reason that few writers are producing new material for the stage. Refections as government subsidies to the arts are also taking their toll, notably on fringe theatres that have traditionally been an important breeding ground for original drama. Government cuts have also had a devastating effect on the venerable Royal Shakespeare Company. Bankrupt with an accumulated deficit of \$6 million, the RSC recently announced that it will close its two London theatres at the Barbican Centre by

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Composers Lloyd Webber returns the West End's anticipated box-office king. His *Les Misérables*, which opened in London in 1985, is an important season for musicals. Aspects of *Les Misérables* is a separate production in New York City last April, and *Les Misérables* is slated to open on Broadway this fall.

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Scene from *Les Misérables*: a pulsating score and powerful emotional impact

Webber shows each year, accounting for a staggering 71 per cent of all West End box-office receipts. City, which opened in May 1981, continues to hold the title as London's longest-running musical.

Aspects of *Les Misérables*, the newest of the Lloyd Webber quartet, chronicles the romance between a young Englishman, Arque, and a penniless French actress, Rose, who meet at the north of France. The musical, which premiered in April 1989, now has \$4 million in advance ticket sales. It has divided the critics, and it did not receive a single nomination in the Society of West End Theatre's annual Laurence Olivier Awards, which were given out in April. But, according to *International Herald Tribune* drama critic Sheridan Maltby, Aspects of *Les Misérables* is "the best musical Lloyd Webber has produced." Maltby writes: "For the first time, he is not relying on a dancing cast or a chorale for dramatic effect."

Despite Lloyd Webber's popularity, *Les Misérables*, which opened last September, is currently the most popular musical in the West End. A reworking of the *Madame Butterfly* story set in the dying days of the Vietnam War, the show focuses on the native Kim (Lee Seung-ja), a teenage Vietnamese prostitute who is seduced and then abandoned by an American marine named Chris (Simon Bowman). Created by Beckett and Schiberg, the team responsible for *Les Misérables*, and heavily produced by Catherine Maltby, who staged *Les Misérables*, *Les Misérables* is a powerful emotional impact.

Like these previous productions, Maltby's *Les Misérables* boasts strikingly special effects.

including the simulated landing of a helicopter. And all of the elements are tied together by the pulsating musical score by Schiberg. Schiberg, a Polish composer, makes an expressive debut, while veteran British actor Simon Bowman is superb as the Englishman, but even more so as the Frenchman.

The shorter musical list of the year, a rock opera version of Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, opened in London in the mid-1980s and is a script by Neil Patrick Harris, a now-famous actor, and in April it won the Olivier Award for best musical of the year.

And the stage-and-dance extravaganza, several leading British playwrights explore weather issues in their latest works. David Hare's *Acquainted*, which opened last February at the Royal National Theatre, is unquestionably the most interesting play of the season. Hare, and highly entertaining, it is a landmark in the history of the theatre. The focus of Hare's play is on the role of the Church of England in contemporary society. It focuses on four clergymen struggling to make sense of their role in a changing world. The drama draws parallels between the church, facing by a series of historical and contemporary events, and the Church of England in contemporary society.

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Gambon (left) in *Man of the Moment*: heroic post

Simon Gray, Peter Berkeford has won accolades for his portrayal of Roman, an elderly village vicar whose emotional goodness is no protection against the loss of love. The conflict between goodness and cynicism is also a central theme in *Acquainted*'s *Man of the Moment*, at the Globe Theatre. Michael Gambon, famous for his role in *James Bond*'s *GoldenEye*, is the vicar in *Man of the Moment*. The play, written by Douglas Bondy in this same short media

manipulation. Bondy, a modest clerk, has a brief post, two decades later, he is a successful and ambitious at the bank where he worked. The richer, who married Bondy's future wife during the attempted court, but since become a television talk-show host, and he is now Bondy in his Special role for a reason that will be explored in a documentary production. Bondy is currently out of place and the audience of the *Medievalism* case and the disarming gaze of the TV camera.

The search for love is central to *Shakespeare's* *Love's Labour's Lost*, but even better for his New York series of children's books. The drama traces Lewis's gradual recognition and acceptance of his role for Davidson, who is married solely to make her in a permanent relationship status in Britain. Stated to move to Broadway this fall, *Shakespeare's* *Love's Labour's Lost* is a dramatic debut by writer William Nicholson.

Two popular new plays offer more mild pleasures. The *Apollonian Theatre* has *Jeffrey Bernard's* *Unlucky*, written by Keith Waterhouse and starring Tom Courtenay. Based on the character of the middle-aged columnist of Britain's *Express* newspaper, the play opens during a night when Bernard accidentally gets locked inside his favorite pub after hours, and proceeds to indulge liberally in drink and reminiscence. Meanwhile, Ben Elton's *Geography*, at the Haymarket Theatre, is a parody of a middle-aged man and corporate greed. It focuses on a company's attempt to acquire the last commodity—air.

A few of the highlights of this season come from the United States. Chief among them is the Royal National Theatre's revival of *The Crucible*. Arthur Miller's timeless morality tale about the Salem witch trials. In his review, *London Times* critic John Peter declared that the current production confirms the play's status as a work that "will both survive the century and bear witness to it." The *Shakespeare* also mounting the London premiere of Miller's *After the Fall* *Macbeth*, another American drama, *London's* 1987 Broadway hit. *After the Fall*, arrives in the West End on July 11. The play's return to the stage as *After the Fall* is a strange one, as the ordered world of a Macbethian choreographer and her homosexual roommate.

As in any good London season, there are several few productions of the classics. At the Phoenix Theatre, renowned director Peter Hall bolsters his reputation as a leading Wild Duck. The Old Vic, owned by Theatre's

Ed and David Mervin, is presenting Pierre Corneille's *The Athalia*, a 17th-century comedy about deception, disguise and the art of theatre. The production is a dazzling display of theatrical skills. And at the Royal National, British-born John Burt Foster, artistic director of Canada's Stratford Festival, has made a triumphant return to the London stage after a 20-year absence. He is starring as Sir Peter Teale in Richard Sheridan's satirical *Restoration* comedy about 18th-century manners. The *School for Scandal* London critics have long praised as *Novelle*, with no directing by his performance as "true classical acting, elegant, subtle, but perfectly effective."

No London season would be complete without Shakespeare. And this summer, the Royal National is offering a double bill of *Twelfth Night* and *As You Like It*, with the talented Michael McKean and Brian Cox taking major roles in both productions. The *RSC* is leaving its offerings from the *RSC* to two comedies, *As You Like It* and *As You Like It*, and two dramas, *Coriolanus* and *Pericles*.

The *RSC*'s role in high-profile new works, Peter Plancher's *Shakespeare* already a success at Stratford over the winter, moves to the Barbican Centre in July, providing another opportunity for well-known classical actor Anthony Storr to give his virtuoso performance in the tragedy. About a man who survives a concentration camp during the war, the play, which has, even in a limited season, confirm the West End's reputation for excellence.

ENR DINES in London

Maclean's

BEST SELLING LIST

FICITION

- 1 *The Berlin of Paul, Tiers* (1)
- 2 *Found of My Mouth*, Miller (2)
- 3 *Message from New, Neil* (3)
- 4 *An Inconvenient Woman, Dumas* (7)
- 5 *The Sound, King* (3)
- 6 *The Invention, Williams*
- 7 *Worship of the Gods, Dumas* (10)
- 8 *Shakespeare, Maclean* (10)
- 9 *Sophisticated, Miller*
- 10 *Man of the Moment, Miller* (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Parting with Williams, Miller* (3)
- 2 *Maclean's*, Williams (1)
- 3 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)
- 4 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)
- 5 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)
- 6 *A Case of Myself, Miller* (1)
- 7 *The Invention with Williams, Miller* (1)
- 8 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)
- 9 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)
- 10 *Shakespeare and Miller, Miller* (1)

Compiled by Brian Roberts



Checking out Sardinia's scenery

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

What you have to understand is that your faithful agent used to be a jock, one of the greatest and gifted small athletes in the world. Red Smith, tired of hearing fellow sportswriters talk of the brilliant athletic careers they had led behind, once wrote, "I too could have been a few athletes—except for the fact that I was small, weak, over-embarrassed and a coward."

These days, for action, I like to watch sportswriters. Not sport, just sportswriters. Watching sportswriters watching sports. It's lots of fun, more fun than exploring Monte Lake or translating Jean Chretien into English. The place to watch sportswriters at the moment is Italy. Practically all the sportswriters in the world are here—some 4,000 of them—allegedly watching the World Cup.

Actually, what they're doing is having a conversation of sportswriters, meeting and drinking with the sportswriters from afar they haven't had a drink with since the last World Cup four years ago. The best way to do this is to get onto a resort hotel on the beach 35 km from the capital of Cagliari as the island of Sardinia, which is where some of the games are played.

You wouldn't want to go anywhere near Cagliari, which was first built in the eighth century BC, for fear of being killed by raging mobs of drunken English lager louts. The town has been overrun by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Sassanics, the Pisans, the Angevines and the Spaniards, but has never seen anything like the semicrystalline products of Maggie Thatcher's committees.

Besides, on the beach in front of the 15 Marina hotel are an immense number of letters from Germany, Denmark and France obviously suffering from early Alzheimer's as they had forgotten to pick their blains tops in their luggage. It clearly is so widespread a disease that it should be looked into, if not made the subject of a Jerry Lewis selection. Most soccer can't compete with this.

The best way to cover a World Cup is well away from the impossible traffic of Rome and



the Media Jongens in southern Italy. The Calabrian boys killed two men during the Italy-Austria match. In the Sicilian capital of Palermo, a restaurant owner was hanged off while sitting in the kitchen watching Netherlands play Egypt. It's a dangerous game if you get too close to the soccer.

Watching sportswriters watching sport is always instructive. All the press sections at the stadiums, every seat has its own TV set. Therefore, if you're reaching for a press release and miss a score, or a trick, you can watch the replay of what is going on in front of you. Success has thus been achieved: simulation outdoors of what it would be like to look at home on a couch potato.

Pretty sales press an endless stream of lineup sheets, statistics and up-to-date info on the score. The phone line at his elbow connects him directly to his paper in London or Tokyo or wherever. At the Media Centro,

pretty Coca-Cola girls stand against beside huge fountains of Coke and mineral water and whatever. If anyone thinks the mini-mia has not resurged in the fashion world, post-Phoenician Sardinia is the place to do the market research.

The point is that the sportswriter has become a modern extension of the telecommunications system. At Rome's Fiumicino Airport, Alitalia has a special center to speed the processing of athletes, officials, VM—and sportswriters. At the Media Centre, there are berths to do hair, banking, travel agents to do his travel agenting, secret telephone codes to get him overseas and security special police indulgence if he should fall under the wheels of a taxi. The inside of the Media Centre resembles most of all a Tivoli factory.

Because he is an electrical jockey more than a literary genius, it is tempting to take advantage of all the space-age gimmicks provided. If the 15 Marina provides a special TV room, housing all the games, what better place to watch the amazing but close to the beach where all those forgetful demure have those gaps in their trousers and flannelies pop in their windpipes.

I'll tell you who wouldn't like it, though. Charlie Foster wouldn't like it. Charlie, since gone to the great soccer pitch in the sky, contacted the game with great distinction and strenuous for the Vancouver Province. He once handed in his usual meticulous account of a match—using every inch of the copy paper and its inch edge to its end to waste anything. The last paragraph read, "Unfortunately, the game was delayed somewhat when the stands burned down at half time."

There's a man who didn't need a TV display at his desk or press releases or free Coca-Cola. It's incredible, one supposes, that the telecommunications revolution has made the sportswriter one of its main captives. If the computer buffers can get your copy to home base as fast as they get the results to the OAG, then the scribe must sacrifice beauty for speed and write his greatest prose so it all looks as if it came out of USA Today.

Charlie Foster's quill pen is gone and so is Ted Renee's two-finger front-and-back style. Now, every scribe has a telephone costing \$10,000 worth of Japan's finest in portable computers and cellular phones and magical games that his employer has provided and waste used, so as to maximize. Otherwise, the member crumblers in the coaching house will be on the publisher's back and the publisher will be on to the scribe's expense account piled up behind the pool.

Red Smith would have a phrase for it.

SIMPLE QUESTIONS. SOLID ADVICE.

Q
How can I anticipate what's unexpected?

A

It's not easy—the most you can do is to make sure that no matter what happens, you'll always be prepared.

One way to do that is by having a Family Insurance Checkup. Your State Farm Agent will review all your policies with you—auto, home, life, and business—and help you decide on the amount of coverage necessary. Any changes that have taken place in your life can have a significant effect on your protection. Needs. Your State Farm Agent can help. To make sure your insurance is up to date.

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